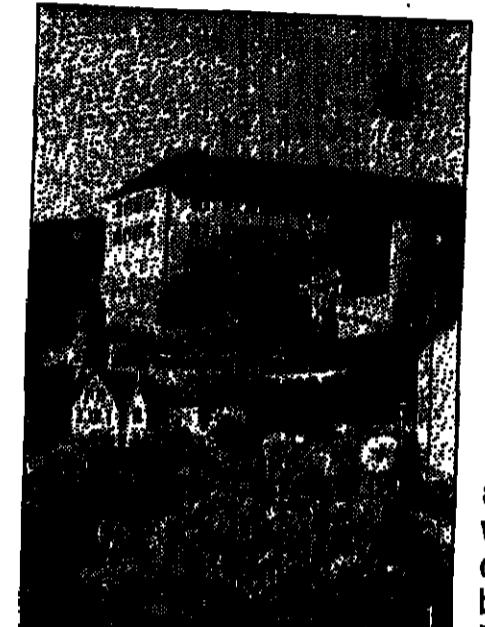
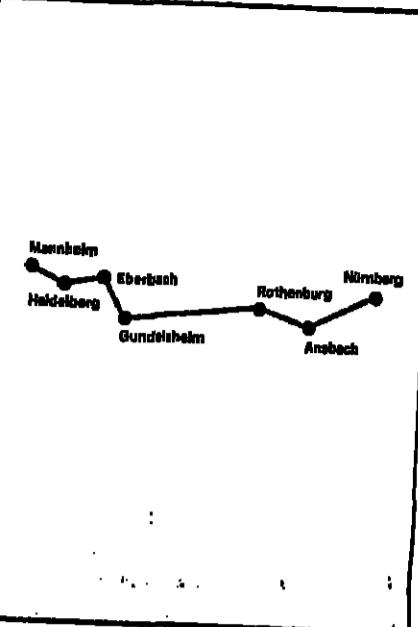


Routes to tour in Germany



German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.

- 1 Gundelsheim/Neckar
- 2 Heidelberg
- 3 Nuremberg
- 4 Rothenburg/Tauber

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The German Tribune

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The Castle Route



Maintaining stability crux of Kohl's Moscow mission

of talks. There is no ground for breathing a sigh of relief, nor one for upset, that no new aspect came to light in this part of the talks.

Herr Kohl combined his viewpoint on missile modernisation with a call for greater Soviet readiness to compromise in Geneva.

Conversely, the Soviet leaders threatened Warsaw Pact counter-measures if the West were to go ahead and station new intermediate-range US missiles in Europe.

So far this has primarily been understood to mean the stationing of shorter-range Soviet missiles in Warsaw Pact states to the west of European Russia.

Bonn is not represented at the Geneva talks, but can its ties with Moscow develop regardless of the overall climate of East-West ties?

Experience has shown that all bids to strike a political balance between East and West depend on the general climate of international relations.

Political detente, experience has also shown, seems sure to mark time unless some progress is made in disarmament and arms control negotiations.

The impetus of military agreement is badly needed.

In Bonn's case one is bound to add that in the Brezhnev era Moscow invariably accepted the Federal Republic's unswerving membership of Nato and participation in Nato decisions as a constant feature of Bonn's foreign and security policies.

It seemed as though the Soviet interest in establishing cordial ties with Bonn was partly due to the expectation that Bonn would wield its weight and influence within the West on behalf of detente.

Whether Mr Andropov and the Soviet politbureau share Mr Brezhnev's assessment entirely will depend in part on the outcome of the Geneva talks.

It will also depend on whether negotiations on medium-range missiles can be carried on into the New Year despite a start having been made, as seems impossible, on stationing the new missiles in Western Europe.

A temporary twofold Russian strategy cannot be ruled out.

It would consist on the one hand of quasi-sanctions on Bonn in the atmospheric sector up to and including inten-

tion. Is that no-one knows whether the hand-over from Mr Brezhnev to Mr Andropov has been completed, politically speaking, or how long the new Soviet leader's health will enable him to continue in office.

Besides, Mr Andropov's remark that Bonn's relations with Bonn will become more difficult if US medium-range missiles are stationed in Western Europe cannot simply be dismissed as a for consideration.

Necessarily the missiles dispute at

the

entirely predominated the course



Chancellor Kohl (left) in Moscow with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov. An Interpreter is at Herr Kohl's left.

(Photo: dpa)

moderating speeches reverting to Cold War terminology on account of German support for missile modernisation.

The other side of the coin would be tacit continuation of cooperation, especially economic cooperation, which is of substantial importance to the Soviet Union.

After a temporary decline, trade between Bonn and Moscow was up by 23 per cent in 1982.

Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff's visit to Moscow just before the Chancellor's was a pointer to keen Russian interest in boosting trade ties between the two countries.

At all events the general threat of missile modernisation overshadowing bilateral ties must not necessarily affect all aspects of cooperation.

If remains to be seen whether Moscow will use its control over East Berlin to impose a stranglehold on intra-German ties, in the event of political counter-measures, as it has often done in the past.

Herr Kohl really jumped over his own shadow in giving the go-ahead for the billion-deutschmark no-strings-attached loan to the GDR to avert or at least minimise this risk.

In doing so he cast to the winds his past principle that Bonn could not possibly make concessions without East Berlin making concessions in return.

Erich Honecker, the East German leader, badly needed this hard currency loan but would not, one is bound to add, have been able to take up the offer without prior approval being given by Moscow.

So Herr Kohl showed willingness to

improve ties both with the GDR and in the sense of his visit to Moscow, and he was applauded by all sides.

There can naturally be no such thing as a reliably predictable scenario for relations with the Soviet Union in the wake of missile modernisation.

But there must be no doubt that Bonn is determined to abide by the basic principles of its policy toward the Eastern bloc.

They are principles designed for long-term use and cannot be discontinued for repairs devised on a short-term basis in the wake of temporary setbacks.

Consistency and viewpoints designed to outlast the decade are focal points of Ostpolitik principles.

This was the line Helmut Schmidt chose to take in advocating a 25-year economic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union during Mr Brezhnev's 1978 visit to Bonn.

It was designed to symbolise a policy of cooperation devised to be continued well into the future.

The Kohl government was right in January to agree, by a Bonn Cabinet decision, to renew for a further 10 years a number of cooperation agreements that were due to expire this year.

For both Herr Kohl and Mr Andropov their Moscow talks were more than an important opportunity of getting to know each other better.

For the Chancellor it was an outstanding opportunity to end all doubts lest the change that is his declared intention in any way relate to ties with the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe.

For domestic reasons Herr Kohl and many Christian Democrats feel reluctant to talk in terms of continuity after having so staunchly opposed the treaties with East Bloc countries a decade or so ago.

Yet in fact Herr Kohl has for years virtually ceased to attack the substance of his predecessor's foreign policy.

He strongly opposed Helmut Schmidt on matters of style, accusing him of taking part in what he felt was a deceptive debate and of having put to sleep awa-

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Germans reveal what they really think about sweating over a hot lathe

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■ EUROPE

EEC is making headway despite denials

The European Community has made headway over the past six months even though professional pessimists on European integration may deny it.

There will always be unsolved problems in an association of 10 or more countries. What counts is the progress that can be registered.

Bonn took the EEC chair in the New Year. It may not be exclusively to its credit that several hurdles have been cleared despite the many difficulties. But the balance is a respectable one.

The importance of the Solemn Declaration on European Union that was eventually approved by the Stuttgart summit is widely underrated.

The declaration, the result of a joint Bonn/Rome initiative, incorporates European Political Cooperation (EPC) in the European Community's institutional framework.

EPC has brought about a progressive coordination and harmonisation of foreign policy in recent years. It is to be extended to security policy.

There are common viewpoints on East-West problems, especially the CSCSE conference in Madrid, on the dialogues between Europe and America and on the exemplary cooperation with ASEAN in South-East Asia.

The Common Market countries agree in many sectors of North-South affairs and on policy at the UN; on the Middle East and on the situation in hot spots in Asia, Central America and Africa.

Detailed agreement was recently reached on regular cooperation between consular and diplomatic missions in non-EEC countries.

These points all make the European Community a mainstay of international stability.

The EEC countries' common foreign policy may still be capable of further development in many respects but it already commits member-countries to a high degree of continuity above and beyond domestic changes and changes of government.

This considerably limits the leeway for individual Common Market countries to go it alone.

Western Europe thus exerts a benevolent influence on its Big Brother on the other side of the Atlantic, where foreign policy tends to be particularly unpredictable.

This is because US foreign policy is heavily dependent on domestic policy considerations and on the desire of newly-elected Presidents to pursue policies of their own.

If there can be any talk of a definite improvement in the transatlantic climate, then it can be, for the most part, a rapprochement by the United States to European positions.

This in turn can be attributed in part to the US's efforts to arrive at a uniform foreign policy.

There has also been progress on the EEC's domestic front. The long-disputed common fishery policy has at last been put into effect.

The supplementary budget for 1983, including offset payments to Britain for 1982 and the 1983-84 farm price review, has been approved.

The European Monetary System withstood a severe strain in carrying out the exchange-rate realignment last spring.

ing, while the European Social Fund has been successfully refigged to place the emphasis on fighting youth unemployment.

The European Community spoke with one voice at the Williamsburg summit, having made greater headway toward harmonisation of national economic policies.

This was due in part to the DM10bn EEC loan to France and the increase in investment loan capacity to DM7.5bn.

Moves have been undertaken to consolidate the domestic market, especially by way of long-term research promotion, which is essential if the EEC is to maintain its international competitive position.

Preparations have been made to extend the Community's foreign trade tool kit with a view to protecting the Common Market from unfair practices by other countries.

Initial, significant success has been achieved in EEC environmental policy, on which member-countries have agreed to combat atmospheric pollution.

In the steel dispute at least a temporary compromise was reached, while the Solemn Declaration included cultural and legal policies in the EEC's purview.

Last but not least, the deadline for the next elections to the European Parliament was agreed. Polls are to be held throughout the EEC in June 1984.

The financial dispute remains unsolved, and with attendant problems such as the drafting of new Community policies, relieving the burden on Britain and Germany of inordinately high contributions, revising the farm budget and expanding the EEC to include Spain and Portugal.

The "Stuttgart" summit nonetheless succeeded for the first time in solving all these problems in an orderly relationship and thereby establishing realistic prerequisites for their solutions.

During Germany's chairmanship the troika principle was first consistently implemented, that of close cooperation between the outgoing, sitting and designated chairman of the Council of Ministers.

That is a further contribution toward continuity and also makes it easier for smaller member-countries to handle the technicalities of chairmanships.

The overwhelming majority of MEPs are keen to end this.

But their recommendations are usually blocked by the Council of Ministers.

The European Commission is more cooperative, but as it is appointed by

Continued from page 1
reduces of security policy threats from the East.

The impression he created, especially in the East, was that of being profoundly opposed to Chancellor Schmidt's Ostpolitik.

But such suspicions do not stand up to detailed appraisal. Since taking over as Chancellor Herr Kohl has constantly reaffirmed the consistency of German foreign and security policy, particularly with regard to the East.

He has done so in his government policy statements, in the agreement he has reached with Foreign Minister Genscher and by virtue of his international activities.

In this context Chancellor Kohl has yet to put a foot wrong, as far as one can tell.

The Chancellor will not be judged solely by what he himself says, of course. When Interior Minister Zimmer-

Kohl and Genscher come through question time

Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher emerged virtually unscathed from their appearance before the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

They were there to brief MEPs on the six months during which Bonn had chaired the Council of Ministers and the European Council.

In particular they outlined the outcome of the Stuttgart summit.

They were praised by the conservative Christian Democrats and grudgingly acknowledged by the Liberals but condemned by the Socialists and slated by the Communists.

The resolution approved after the review was that MEPs were, in the final analysis, dissatisfied with the results at Stuttgart.

But it was a resolution couched in terms as soft as butter, one with which the Council of Ministers and the heads of government could live with. It could

have been much worse.

The European Parliament has its back to the wall with a year to go before fresh elections in which the turnout could be so low as to be disastrous.

If MEPs are to prevent turnout in the 434 constituencies from proving abysmal they will need to accomplish some measure of success by which to justify their existence.

It will not be easy. Since the beginning of their first term as directly-elected Euro-MPs European integration has not only marked time; it has gone downhill.

The most important points are well enough known. They are, for instance, the reform of Common Agricultural Policy, universally demanded but yet to make the slightest headway.

EEC bids to fight unemployment in Europe have been as conspicuous by their absence as has a satisfactory European policy on effective environmental protection.

Instead there are growing signs of member-governments going it alone, and national protectionism poses a threat to the customs union.

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(Die Zeit, 8 July 1983)

opinion surveys indicate that the Bonn coalition has even stronger support than it had in March when it returned to power.

What has actually changed? Naturally, little happened directly after the 10 member-government, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers are the exception rather than the rule.

Radical policy changes after a change of government are the exception rather than the rule.

Thus there are constant changes, gradual. If there has been any culminating in legal procedures rather than the political Council of Ministers.

MEPs against the Council of Ministers.

What appears conspicuous at first sight is not the differences but the similarities between the European institutions go largely unnoted: the conflicts between coalitions are as tough as before. Perhaps the blame with the European Council.

MEPs are even a shade more out-spoken than the public and open to public view.

But these squabbles between the European institutions go largely unnoticed: the conflicts between coalitions are as tough as before. Perhaps the blame with the European Council.

If MEPs are not given more power and influence than they have so far enjoyed, Bonn ministers and state prime ministers are likely to remain what they are: not much effort to hide anything.

MEPs are even a shade more out-spoken than the public and open to public view.

What matters even more than the vocabulary used by Bonn is the state of relations between the superpowers — relations that have for some time been unpredictable.

Here, too, Kohl's problems do not differ much from those that confronted Schmidt.

The change is somewhat more pronounced in the domestic affairs sector, though less in terms of legislation than in terms of the rhetoric in which political actions are couched.

The crux in the dispute over the new demonstration law is not so much the amendment of the existing laws but the amendment of the existing laws but the politically dangerous wish to cope with anticipated political unrest in the autumn through tougher police action.

There is something symbolic about the timing and the objective.

All they needed to do was to call a meeting over *Deutschlandpolitik*.

But Kohl clashed over the new criminal code.

Not long ago most MEPs voted provisions for demonstrations. Now they could make enough noise to stop the new Economic Affairs Minister Franz Josef Strauss, and Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Wackerbarth.

All they needed to do was to call a meeting over *Deutschlandpolitik*.

Government circles deny this. They say that the lack of public controversy has enabled Bonn to exert more influence.

In any event, the new government has kept East-West trade flowing. But the actual test will be the outcome of the Geneva missiles talks.

Naturally, the new government — like the old one — wants to see the Geneva talks succeed, as a matter of principle and because an accord in Geneva would make Kohl unassassable for years to come.

But this strategy of unification has meanwhile shifted.

By using all existing rights and benefits that were the subject of the new constitution, it is increasingly in the Schröder-Genscher government that nothing but a government that has already been cut down.

But the strategy of unification has meanwhile shifted.

It is quite possible that the mood in this country will be very different by the end of the year: The nation will be divided into two camps without bridges to link them.

Rolf Zundel
(Die Zeit, 1 July 1983)

Strauss hoped that the credit will enable them to have some influence in the GDR.

This concerns not only East Berlin's domestic policy but also that of the Federal Republic of Germany. By taking an active part in backing the credit, Strauss also changed the political course of the coalition.

All of a sudden, the CSU no longer occupies its traditional right wing but has shifted its position to the "left" — despite the fact that such terminology is not applicable in *Deutschlandpolitik*.

What else could have prompted Bonn's new government to depart from its *quid pro quo* principle and replace it by the principle of mutual trust?

Chancellor Kohl and State Minister at the Chancellor's Office Philipp Jenninger, who is in charge of contacts with East Germany, are not given to wishful thinking. Moreover, they don't make promises which Kohl obviously wants to continue?

Opportunities of making real progress are there, but the media are treating them as mere paperwork for the moment.

At a time when the power of the Kohl government with unusual kind of providing an atmosphere in which the total collapse of the Committee of the Eastern Bloc is in jeopardy. These disputes are to be resolved between the EEC and the ECSC, of everyday coalition life and are countries being subject to radiation.

There is little evidence of any progress from the European Commission.

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■ GERMANY

Mixed feelings as nuclear-free declarations spread to church, garden and creche

Some 50 municipalities in Germany have declared themselves nuclear-free zones. Nuclear-free schools have been declared. So have training facilities for apprentices, gardens, streets and churches.

It is all part of the peace issue which has become a major bone of contention in many local councils around the country.

Encroachment of the peace issue into town halls is regarded by some as communist infiltration and a weakening of the nation's defences.

Others see it as peace signals from the public at large, a symbolic action against the lunacy of the arms race.

One sceptic is former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. After the Hamburg borough of Eimsbüttel had declared itself nuclear-free, Schmidt suggested to councillors that they should send a city map to the Soviet Defence Ministry so the Russians would know where the border of neighbouring Harvestehude was.

Eimsbüttel's decision was forced through by Social Democrat and Green councillors. That is the normal pattern. Often, German Communist Party (DKP) councillors are involved.

Councils outside the big cities are mainly involved. The issue stands no chance in cities like Stuttgart or Frankfurt where the CDU holds a sound majority. A similar SPD motion in Bonn was turned down.

There is a widespread controversy, however, over whether such motions may be voted on at all in town councils. The Bonn Interior Ministry answers the question with a clear no and even goes so far as to say that this is the sort of thing that puts the nation's defences in jeopardy.

According to Parliamentary State Secretary Horst Waffenschmidt, resolutions to declare a city a nuclear-free zone amount to a "usurpation of authority in matters of defence policy, motivated by party politics and ideology." Such authority, he says, rests solely with the Bundestag and the Bonn Cabinet.

Waffenschmidt gets backing from Article 73 of the Constitution which gives the Federal government and the Bundestag the sole right to make decisions on defence matters.

Communists blamed

Spokesmen at CDU party headquarters stress that the SPD's drive to achieve at least propaganda successes should stop short of violating the Constitution.

The Bonn Interior Ministry under Friedrich Zimmler puts the lion's share of the blame on the DKP which in its view masterminds the moves.

Though it is certain that the DKP has finger in the pie, the movement actually spilled over from Britain and was adopted in this country in the 1950s by the Easter Marchers and the Ban-the-Bombers.

The SPD leadership naturally sees it all in a different light.

Peter Glotz, the SPD's general secretary, interprets the movement as "signals from the citizens against a conti-



nuation of the lunacy of the arms race."

As Glotz sees it, the municipalities have every right to take public fears into account and act accordingly.

At SPD headquarters, these initiatives are not seen as a substitute for concrete political measures to bring about disarmament but as helpful supporting moves.

Some SPD town councillors point to their party's Goddesberg manifesto of 1959 which spoke of an inclusion "of the whole of Germany in a European zone of détente and controlled arms limitation. Such a peace zone would be cleared of foreign troops and nuclear weapons once Germany has been reunified in freedom."

The controversy concerns not only the political quality of such resolutions but also their legality.

This has once more focussed interest on the Constitutional Court ruling of 30 July 1958 in which the justices restricted

the authority of municipalities to local community affairs.

According to the ruling, a municipality would exceed its legal authority by "adopting resolutions on supra-regional and highly political issues."

But the ruling also says that a municipality can take action against any "concrete intention" to establish on its soil a military installation like a launching device for nuclear warheads."

It is thus difficult to arrive at a clear-cut decision in the controversy. But a municipality would clearly be in breach of the Constitution if it declared itself an absolutely nuclear-free zone and tried to implement this with all available means.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, the legal position, which is complicated to start with, is complicated still further by a decree issued by State Interior Minister Herbert Schnoor (SPD).

Last December, Schnoor decreed that municipalities commenting on defence matters exceed their authority.

But, according to his ambiguous directive, there is no need for supervisory

Scientists ask government not to allow the missiles

DIE ZEIT

More than 3,000 scientists have appealed to the government not to allow missiles to be stationed in Germany if the arms talks fail.

They made their appeal at the end of a meeting in Mainz. However, there was no clear answer to the question of whether many were putting forward their views as scientists or as citizens.

Of course, scientists are also citizens, and the nuclear issue is not an experts' monopoly. But the public attaches weight to what scientists say. This weight is even greater because politicians and strategy experts have lost credibility.

And when old authorities such as these fall, new ones emerge: the peace movement, the clergy, trade unions and scientists.

But while conviction and sentiment are enough to lend legitimacy to the apprehension of the others, scientists are subject to the rules of their disciplines — especially when they raise their voices as scientists. Findings must not only be felt, they must be proved.

It is here that the difficulty lies. Scientific proof is almost impossible in politics.

Nuclear deterrence, its effects or its failure, is not a technical or scientific but a psychological and political problem: a deterrent functions if the other side takes it seriously.

The criteria are subjective and in flux; and even scientists are in no position to present scientific proof.

Fortunately, there is nothing with which to prove anything: nobody knows what a nuclear world war would be like; and when we know, it will be too late for mankind.

The cause-and-effect type of evidence

DEFENCE

Simulator training in all three services means war practice without casualties

If the council decides to take a decision, the administrator has the right to oppose a decision by the supervisor.

Schnoor overlooks the fact that the chief administrator of a town has the right to oppose a decision.

North Rhine-Westphalia's interior minister, Johannes Rau (SPD), has decided to declare a nuclear-free zone in the Bundeswehr, and manning a nuclear-free zone illegal before a simulator or a mock-up of an aircraft cockpit is a far cry from parade-ground drill.

The discussion over nuclear zones has been in progress since the mid-1950s. It is closely linked to the soldier's face is bathed in sweat as he plunges through the forest.

Kennan, Herbert Wehner, Khrushchev, Urho Kekkonen, Late, Olof Palme. All these

names as Adam Rapacki, the soldier's face is bathed in sweat as he plunges through the forest.

It is not for thick trunks in the soil the tank would

itself to a standstill. It tosses and turns, making slow headway.

Today's municipal initiates content themselves with a 40-ton tank. It rams a tree, leaves

not that would one day cover

it is not so easy for a learner-driver to learn how to drive a tank with

times content themselves with a

than ten metres. The idea is

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THE THIRD WORLD

Lots of words exchanged at Belgrade conference

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) in Belgrade was a depressing spectacle. The 4,000 delegates from 160 countries started off by wasting four weeks on a huge palaver about the world economy and development in the Third World.

For much of the time, the conference dealt only with itself. It produced tons of documents. The developing countries forming the Group of 77, the Western industrial nations and the East Bloc, (the last group has entered into no commitments whatsoever) talked at cross-purposes.

The conference eventually shifted into high gear just before it was supposed to end. Chaos ensued. And since the conference had to be extended, it became more expensive than originally planned.

In the end, a couple of dozen resolutions had to serve as an alibi. But they cannot gloss over the fact that the conference was a failure.

Like the previous meeting in Manila, the Belgrade conference was doomed to failure, because such a large and long-winded event cannot deal with the vital problems of the world-wide economic slump, the disrupted development in the Third World and the excessive indebtedness of developing countries.

There was even a shortage of useful suggestions that could have enlivened the debate on revitalising the world economy. Resolutions are of no use to the people in the Third World. They relieve none of the hardship.

The marathon session in Belgrade has once more shown that such conferences cannot achieve much.

There should have been less friction at Belgrade than at previous Unctad conferences. This time, the Group of 77 did not enter the conference blaming the rich industrial nations for Third World woes.

"Revitalisation" and "development" was the original motto under which industrial and developing countries were to discuss joint measures to prevent the decline of individual countries and the world economy as a whole.

But then the Group of 77 once more came forward with a whole bundle of previously-drafted resolutions that fell down to the old demand for more payments by the industrial nations and for a "New International Economic Order" that would provide for a more equitable international division of labour and monetary system — all this to be achieved by central control mechanisms.

To overcome the crisis, the Third World nations demanded an immediate programme involving a minimum of \$90bn.

There can be no doubt that the hard-pressed countries of the Third World need assistance from the industrial world — now more than ever before. Despite their own financial problems, the industrial nations must therefore not discontinue their development aid.

Bonn's 1984 budget takes this into account.

It has increased the development aid budget by more than average for the entire budget.

The industrial nations must also continue to lend a helping hand to the poorest of developing nations in emergency cases or when they find themselves unable to service their debts.

The West will continue to try to increase its financial aid to the Third World, as promised in Belgrade.

But it must reject the huge and costly programmes demanded by the Group of 77, which it did in Belgrade.

The purse strings will remain tight — and not only because the coffers are empty. Aid donors cannot help doubting whether the rescue projects proposed by the developing countries would really do any good.

It would have been unreasonable in Belgrade to expect of countries whose economic systems are based on free enterprise to agree to the economic realignment of countries with systems that are diametrically opposed to free enterprise.

The wrong approach in the concept of the Group of 77 boils down to the fact that these Third World nations want to solve global economic problems with global measures and that they insist on alleviating Third World problems with global measures and that they insist on alleviating Third World problems with more money.

The measures demanded by them are not only costly but must also accelerate inflation.

The Group of 77 delegates make the same mistake as Willy Brandt's North-South Commission.

According to the Advisory Council, the effect of additional capital on development depends on framework conditions in the developing country concerned and, above all, on its economic policy.

Rarely are the Third World delegations to Unctad reminded of the fact that the basic preconditions for economic and social development must be created by the developing countries themselves. Obstacles to development must be removed for aid to become effective.

The industrial nations attending the Belgrade conference should have been more united and more unequivocal in making it clear that they are prepared to promote development processes from outside.

Of the Western nations, only the European Community was properly prepared for the Belgrade meeting.

For example, the European suggestion to extend the system of stabilising commodity earnings that now applies to the signatories of the Lome Convention to a number of other developing countries failed to meet with US and Canadian support in Belgrade.

Unctad is administered by a Secretariat.

Its function is to promote world trade and economic development in the Third World.

Its main aims are to overcome the North-South gap through more development aid, to achieve stable commodity prices and to obtain preferential trade and tariff status from the industrial world.

Unctad had tediously been trying to get closer to achieving these aims from one conference to the next. The conferences are held about every four years.

One reason for the failure so far is probably the division of Unctad into blocs of states.

Apart from the countries with free enterprise systems, there are the planned economy states and the Group of 77, which includes 125 developing countries.

The main issues in Belgrade were the stabilisation of commodity prices and export earnings in the developing countries and growing protectionism.

(Mannheimer Moeggen 2 July 1983)



THE ECONOMY

Murmurings in the ranks over steps to get things going again

Business circles are becoming impatient. They want the government, which has now been in office for more than 100 days, to speed up measures to help the economy.

The government is still trying to reduce spending and provide tax relief for business, industry wants campaign promises to be delivered.

Stability measures and growth programs would only be successful if they really amounted to sweeping reforms favouring private incomes, warn business representative, Otto Wolff, Ammerongen, head of DIHT, the main standing council of chambers of commerce and industry.

A spokesman for small and medium businessmen said: "There can be nothing away from the fact that the world has given way to a certain disorientation. Businessmen had different ideas about the vaunted change; I thought that the economy was ready for a vertical take-off."

The Bonn government must take the blame for these expectations. Opinion was very handy as an election

Despite this, those who listened to him have heard the warnings against positive expectations.

Bonn has increased the amount

given for development aid by 3.3 per cent. The 1984 allocation point is still ahead of us. We don't

The budget itself is up by 1.7 per cent over 1983, so development

out statistically well. The new Wurzburger, says he is estab-

lished.

The medium-term fiscal plan

provides for modest increases between 2.8 and three per cent in development aid, which is due to rise by between 3.3 and 3.7 per cent.

But even this fairly generous

cannot solve the Developmen-

ts problems. This is mainly

the Ministry's budget was p-

erfectly, as Economic Affairs Minister

Wolfgang Wurzburger put it.

But even so, Industry as a whole ex-

pects continued stagnation. The gains in

housing construction have been lost in

other branches of construction because

local authorities don't have enough

problems on the previous govern-

ment.

This has to do with a per-

manent budget deficit from the very beginning. "We

improved projects do not im-

prove our hopes on the psychological

approach," said Lambdorff on

the occasion, taking a swipe at the

psychological effects were taken into

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■ PERSPECTIVE

Could the jig-saw puzzle of divided continent have been different?

What might have happened if the wartime alliance against Nazi Germany had not broken up after World War II?

Would Germany have continued to exist within its 1937 frontiers? Or would the Allies have gone ahead with plans to divide Germany into several smaller states?

What would have been the consequences if the Western powers had not started to merge their zones from summer 1946? — thereby taking the crucial step in the direction of setting up a Western Germany.

What would have happened if the Soviet Union had not used the leeway London and Washington generally allowed it in Eastern Europe to pursue strict policies designed to safeguard its sphere of influence?

What if Moscow had accepted the Marshall Plan for economic reconstruction in Europe or won the 1948 Berlin blockade?

Might a lasting division of Germany have been averted if Adenauer and the Western Allies had responded positively to Moscow's 1952 offer of reunification?

Stimulating and indispensable though questions such as these may be in sounding out different interests and leeways, research into recent history cannot be limited to speculation.

The US government opened its post-war archives to historians in the late-1960s. Britain and France have now followed suit. So there is ample incentive for historians to delve deep into source material and find out what really happened.

The German Historical Institute, London, has hosted a gathering of British, French, Austrian, US and German historians to discuss and compare their findings on the role and importance of Germany in post-war Allied policies.

As the institute's head Wolfgang J. Mommsen stressed, that the conference aimed mainly at clarifying the different foreign and German policy concepts and leeways of the respective Allied powers.

Reparations

Case studies were also to be reviewed in respect of the problems encountered in feeding and maintaining supplies to the German civilian population.

Other issues for debate included the Ruhr reparations, the working of the Allied Control Council, the 1948 Berlin crisis and Allied willingness to jointly administer Germany.

In a third and final section of the proceedings the options open to the Germans themselves, their attitude toward the progressive division of the country and their role in the East-West conflict were discussed.

Discussion about the division of Germany was bound to give rise to the question of who was to blame.

Who was it? The Russians, the Americans, the British, the French or the Germans themselves?

The course of the conference showed that a snap answer to this question is impossible.



has shown that the Foreign Office seriously considered the setting up of a West Germany from the first half of 1946.

Britain seriously set about partition along these lines from that summer, whereas the French felt dividing Germany into two states without adequate economic, political and military controls went too far.

This point was put by Raimond Pöhl and Alan S. Milward, but the merger of the US and British zones into Bizonia was in effect the crucial move toward division of the country.

How did the Germans feel about it? According to Manfred Oeveresch the political decision-makers, such as the Prime Ministers of the *Länder*, showed few signs of fueling discussion of the national question.

They, like the Allies, did not give priority to the restoration of national unity.

How others see the German mentality

right now, and it seems to have the opposite effect.

Might the defence of European culture and civilisation provide sufficient momentum to speed the pace of integration?

By calling to mind our common European heritage and the many tasks it entails for the future we might well best be able to foster a European identity.

What was more, it would be based on openness rather than demarcation, especially toward eastern central Europe. But, as a leading Goethe Institute official put it:

"To build Europe is to allow entirely different cultures from our own guest status."

The Genscher-Colombo plan envisages entrusting the European Community with new powers in the cultural sector extending beyond the purview of the Treaty of Rome.

Bonn government officials with responsibility for European affairs noted in Berlin that the Genscher-Colombo plan had prompted an appraisal in non-EEC member-countries of the Council of Europe.

The aim was not to review yet again issues disputed within the EEC but to engage in what might be termed political psychology.

The first filing of the European idea was over; it was agreed. How might the fires be rekindled? Possibly by calling historic examples to mind, suggested an Italian journalist, Signor Barzini.

Bismarck had united the German Reich by means of wars with outside powers. Could Europe possibly be galvanized into solidarity by a military threat from without?

A French planning official said that 80 per cent of his fellow-countrymen had said in a recent survey that they were in favour of economic protectionism.

SPACE RESEARCH

Scientists hold breath over amazing comet discovery

Konrad Adenauer

shattered powers' view that reuniting Germany that was not integrated in the West entailed risk given Soviet predominance.

When it came to discussing effects of the Korean War, the government of the Federal Republic was rightly asked whether it was still open to change.

Once the pro-Western orientation of Western Germany was largely both economically and politically, a military option was decided upon.

Thus the Korean War was a key event in the newly-founded Republic's progress toward admission as a member of the West.

Even if the Soviet offer of a coalition made in March 1952 had seriously meant it would have departure from the course adopted in the West.

In the circumstances this was neither the Western nor the Eastern Chancellor Adenauer were prepared to accept.

Josef Fischer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland)

Tracking the comet at a wavelength

of 1.3 centimetres they also identified

ammonia on the surface of the comet.

What was worse, French would sooner invest in the

French tongue-twister passed within 0.032

astronomical units of our planet.

Astronomers between the Earth and the Sun, or

European countries and the United States undermined Europe's

in fact about 12 times further away

This was particularly true when it was the first comet to be discovered

by a research satellite, which actives concerned.

The most forthright case was discovered on 25 April by the made, much to the European-American-Dutch satellite Iris, by a US State Department for infra-red astronomy satellite.

It was systematically probed invisibly for the treble-barrelled name. It

was launched on 25 January

In view of the challenge posed by United States and the Soviet

European countries could use the entire sky in this radiation sector.

Look further than their regional

Japanese amateur astronomer, Araki,

a British amateur, Alcock, discover-

the comet in separate sightings.

They could learn to read between them they account for most

on, say, a common technique

instead of looking idly while

1983 d, meaning the fourth comet to

discovered this year.

Using molecular spectroscopic tech-

niques the Max Planck radioastrono-

mists aimed their instrument, the

Max Planck Institute of Radioastronomy,

at Iris Araki Alcock.

Rendings were hampered by cloud

and rain, so the scientists checked and

rechecked them, using the Max Planck

computer in Bonn, before announcing

details.

Their main findings are:

• Only one of the three spectroscopic

lines of the ammonia molecule was

identified. It was weak but about three

times the general level of atmospheres.

• The steam line was identified with

the same degree of certainty.

• The radioastronomers estimate from

the overall level of radiation in the

1.3 cm wavelength that the comet's core

must be several kilometres in diameter.

To keep track of 1983 d the radio-telescope's operating schedule, which is prearranged weeks in advance, was changed at short notice.

On 11 and 12 May staff were able to observe the comet in the 1.3 cm wavelength at which wavelength in theory the radiation of three spectroscopic lines of the ammonia molecule and one of the water molecule was expected to occur.

As in visible light the chemical elements advertise their presence in the radio wave spectrum by characteristic features of radiation emitted or received.

By means of the radiospectroscopically measured lines or combinations of lines astronomers can identify with a fair degree of certainty the presence of specific atoms or molecules.

The detailed structure of these lines also reveals information about physical phenomena, such as pressure or temperature, of the matter emitting or receiving radiation.

Using this method, molecular spectroscopy, radioastronomers have identified over 50 chemical compounds, often of some complexity, in the minute traces of gas between the stars.

Ammonia incidentally was the first molecule consisting of several atoms to be identified in this way: by the US Nobel laureate Charles Hard Townes in 1968.

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the overall level of radiation in the

1.3 cm wavelength that the comet's core

must be several kilometres in diameter.

It ought to be one now the Ariane

launcher rocket has finally succeeded in

putting two satellites into orbit. The

transport problems of European satel-

lates seem to have been solved.

For 1987 there will definitely be three

German satellites. The first will not be

strictly speaking German; it is ECS,

the European Communication Satellite, the

prototype of which is already in orbit.

But they are reluctant to hand over

the two TV channels entirely to the

existing networks, ARD and ZDF.

Even so, they have yet to go further

than agree in principle that third parties,

meaning commercial operators, are to be allowed an opportunity of taking

part with innovative programmes of

their own.

Political forces in the Federal Repub-

lic of Germany are largely incapable of

reaching a decision. To this day a deci-

sion has not been reached on how Ger-

many ECS channels are to be used.

For the second satellite, TV-Sat, the

Prime Ministers of the *Länder*, who

hold regional responsibility for broad-

casting, have agreed to make no changes

to the radio set-up during the trial

period.

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the two TV channels entirely to the

existing networks, ARD and ZDF.

Even so, they have yet to go further

than agree in principle that third parties,

meaning commercial operators, are to be allowed an opportunity of taking

part with innovative programmes of

their own.

Fruitless negotiations have been in

progress for months to flesh out the de-

LITERATURE

'A book must be an axe'

-Franz Kafka

Many are the claims laid to Franz Kafka, the Prague-born Jewish writer in German who was born 100 years ago this summer.

He is claimed by Germans, Austrians and Czechs, by Christians, atheists and Jews, by ideologists in East and West and by all his countless interpreters (all of whom feel their views are strictly objective).

His literary output falls by the wayside, buried under a confusing deluge of secondary literature in slender volumes and bulky tomes.

Friedrich Beissner complained as long ago as in 1952 that "hardly anyone deals with Kafka as an artist," by which he meant Kafka the writer.

This comment is as valid today as Hermann Hesse's 1956 attack on Kafka interpreters.

"Kafka's tales are not treatises on religious, metaphysical or moral problems," Hesse wrote. "They are prose fiction."

"Kafka has nothing to say to us as a theologian or a philosopher but solely as a writer."

"It is not his fault that his superb poetic work has grown popular and is read by people untaught and unwilling to accept poetry."

To deal with Kafka's writing, the "monstrous world of the mind," is tantamount to never again parting company with a lifetime spent in writing, with the literary output that was his life.

Franz Kafka was born on 3 July 1883. His father was a Jewish fancy goods wholesaler in Prague. The house he was born in was on the border between the dilapidated ghetto and the *Altstadt*, or old city, which was a much more desirable residential area.

It was here that he grew up and spent his adult life. He went to junior school, a German boys' school on Fleischmarkt, from 1889 to 1893.

Then he went to the German *Gymnasium*, or senior school, on the top floor of the Kinsky Palace on the *Altstädter Ring* from 1893 to 1901.

From there he went to the German university in Prague, taking a degree in law in 1906. A few streets away he took up his first job, from October 1907 to July 1908, with an insurance company.

He then became a civil servant and worked near Josefsplatz for the Workers' Accident Insurance Corporation for the Kingdom of Bohemia.

He stayed with them until he was pensioned off in 1922, by which time he had risen to *Obersekretär*, or head of department.

Within an area of a few square miles his father Hermann, a keen businessman, tried his hand at social climbing and his sisters Elli, Valli and Ottla were married.

It was here that his friends Paul Kisch, Oskar Pollak, Max Brod, Felix Weltsch and blind Oskar Baum lived.

Kafka went for long walks round the ghetto and the *Altstadt*, regularly crossing the Moldau by the Karlsbrücke to walk round the Kleinseite, to the castle that was (and still is) the seat of government, to the Chotekpark and the Lauenberg.

Prague was for Kafka both fertile soil and a quagmire. It stood for loneliness and crowds, for bars and coffee houses, for the quiet of night and the noise of

the day. It was both familiar and alien at the same time.

It was part of the real outside world that Kafka both strove for and sought refuge from.

He travelled all round Bohemia, visited the North Sea and the Baltic, was in Dresden, Munich, Leipzig, Italy, Hungary and Switzerland, Vienna, Paris and, in particular, Berlin.

But Prague never lost its spell. It was, he wrote, a little old lady with claws. While sounding a note of regret he was far from dissatisfied.

His biographers have thus embarked on a quest for Kafka's Prague, for his castle (the one referred to in his novel *The Castle*).

They have identified it as this palace or that street corner or Friedland Castle in northern Bohemia.

Feeling they have found the key to his literary output they have continued to this day to equate factors that are simply not identical.

The scenes and characters in his stories and unfinished novels belong to Franz Kafka's other world, his "dream-like inner life" that gained an independent existence in the nights he spent writing.

He describes anxiety and unconnectedness, self-alienation and hardship, the anonymity of the individual and his self-destruction.

He outlines the anonymity of institutions and their all-engulfing soullessness, the quest for truth and the abandonment of self, self-confirmation and unerring, warts and all.

Reality only attains any importance when it interferes with his writing, his "dreadful occupation that makes me so unhappy when I am unable to keep it up," either hampering it or preventing it entirely.

Nowhere can this state of affairs be traced in greater detail than in his strange inter-relationship between creative literary activity and the struggle to establish and maintain a firm relationship with a woman.

It seems impossible to talk or write about Kafka without revealing much, maybe all too much about oneself; one's way of dealing with and subjective experience of his work, one's own crying anxiety and helplessness.

It seems a case of the often despairing quest for sense in the apparently meaningless, of reading constantly recommended and to be begun, and not ending for a lifetime.

Kafka starts to break the ties but never ever clearly makes a decision. Yet then resumes his literary work until it too comes to a halt for months on end.

The *Verdikt* (1912) and *In the Penal Colony* (1914) mark his first engagement, with Felice Bauer.

In 1917, just before his second engagement, he died.

Continued from page 11
Chasm between tradition and the modern age.

Safi Faye, an African, knows what she wants to express. She concentrates on the theme and knows how to handle the tools of her trade.

This does not apply in equal measure to Diane Bonnelamé and Peter Heller's *We andere Neger auch*. Bonnelamé, an African ethnologist, has riveted her ethnological sights on West Germany. She depicts "cases" from Düsseldorf, Bremen, and Cologne, contrasting them with African phenomena that have been

engaged, he started writing his Country Doctor tale. When he broke it off he began writing his aphorisms.

There was a similar sequence in connection with his relationship with Julie Wohryzek in 1919 and with his Czech translator, Milena Jesenska, in 1920.

The outside world, here embodied by women and elsewhere by the all-powerful father figure, makes its impact on Kafka's reality.

He reacts in the way he recorded in countless letters and diary entries by wanting to be boundlessly alone, facing no-one but himself.

"I have often thought," he writes to Felice, "the best way of life for me would be to be in the innermost room of an extensive, closed cellar with nothing but writing materials and a lamp."

"Food would be brought in to me but left as far away as possible from my own room behind the outer door of the cellar."

"The walk through the vaults in my dressing-gown to pick up my food would be my only exercise... How much I would write!"

"From what depths would I be able to retrieve it! Effortlessly! Utmost concentration requires no effort..."

He enforced and self-imposed isolation an oeuvre of breathtaking density and impressiveness takes shape. With a razor-like gaze Kafka dissects life: unerringly, warts and all.

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But this "alien" look at realities in the Federal Republic of Germany is only seemingly alien. It provides no deep insights but only effective contrasts. The mobile, fast-moving film, forfeits the opportunity of arriving at new settings and insights.

All in all, the variety of the films at the Ethnographic Film Festival familiarised the German audience with a genre that was hitherto unknown in this country.

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Prague was for Kafka both fertile soil and a quagmire. It stood for loneliness and crowds, for bars and coffee houses, for the quiet of night and the noise of

the day. It was both familiar and alien at the same time.

It was part of the real outside world that Kafka both strove for and sought refuge from.

He travelled all round Bohemia, visited the North Sea and the Baltic, was in Dresden, Munich, Leipzig, Italy, Hungary and Switzerland, Vienna, Paris and, in particular, Berlin.

But Prague never lost its spell. It was, he wrote, a little old lady with claws. While sounding a note of regret he was far from dissatisfied.

He reacts in the way he recorded in countless letters and diary entries by wanting to be boundlessly alone, facing no-one but himself.

"I have often thought," he writes to Felice, "the best way of life for me would be to be in the innermost room of an extensive, closed cellar with nothing but writing materials and a lamp."

"Food would be brought in to me but left as far away as possible from my own room behind the outer door of the cellar."

"The walk through the vaults in my dressing-gown to pick up my food would be my only exercise... How much I would write!"

"From what depths would I be able to retrieve it! Effortlessly! Utmost concentration requires no effort..."

He enforced and self-imposed isolation an oeuvre of breathtaking density and impressiveness takes shape. With a razor-like gaze Kafka dissects life: unerringly, warts and all.

He describes anxiety and unconnectedness, self-alienation and hardship, the anonymity of the individual and his self-destruction.

He outlines the anonymity of institutions and their all-engulfing soullessness, the quest for truth and the abandonment of self, self-confirmation and unerring, warts and all.

Reality only attains any importance when it interferes with his writing, his "dreadful occupation that makes me so unhappy when I am unable to keep it up," either hampering it or preventing it entirely.

Nowhere can this state of affairs be traced in greater detail than in his strange inter-relationship between creative literary activity and the struggle to establish and maintain a firm relationship with a woman.

It seems impossible to talk or write about Kafka without revealing much, maybe all too much about oneself; one's way of dealing with and subjective experience of his work, one's own crying anxiety and helplessness.

It seems a case of the often despairing quest for sense in the apparently meaningless, of reading constantly recommended and to be begun, and not ending for a lifetime.

Kafka starts to break the ties but never ever clearly makes a decision. Yet then resumes his literary work until it too comes to a halt for months on end.

The *Verdikt* (1912) and *In the Penal Colony* (1914) mark his first engagement, with Felice Bauer.

In 1917, just before his second engagement, he died.

Continued from page 11
Chasm between tradition and the modern age.

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■ BEHAVIOUR

Rape: new research stands some popular views on their head

Specialists dealing with criminals and crime widely agree that rape victims contribute to the crime in some way.

A 1976 study by Hartmann/Rindfuss says rape is always provoked by the victim — consciously or unconsciously.

They wrote that the mere sight of a female, something about her manner of movement, dress or figure, can trigger the crime. But the victim is unaware of what is happening.

An American criminologist, Amir, wrote in 1976: "In a way, the victim is always the cause of the crime."

And in 1975 a German study maintained that there was no such thing as rape and that "women in retrospect describe a neutral situation as rape."

Crime psychologist Hischer in 1970 called for a change of attitude in favour of the raper. The raper, he said, is a pliable victim who gets caught up in the machinations of frustrated women.

Kurt Weis disagrees with his colleagues. He says that their views although widely held, are disastrous. They are the result of analysing rapers and looking at the problem from their point of view. The victim's point of view was insufficiently taken into account.

Weis points out that public opinion doesn't agree with what the experts think.

Some 69.2 per cent of the people

Kurt Weis, *Die Vergewaltigung und ihre Opfer* (Rape and its Victims), F. Enke Verlag, Stuttgart, 252pp, DM45.

the shortest being one week and the longest 48 years.

Many women said that they had suffered from the event for years and, in some cases, decades.

Said one of them: "I have become inhibited for the rest of my life." She had been raped ten years earlier when she was 42.

"When I heard about the telephone on the radio this morning, I said to myself 'maybe this is your chance to talk about it with somebody,'" said a woman who had been raped 35 years earlier when she was a girl of 15.

Almost none of the women experienced the rape as a sex act. For most of them — especially the many older women — the assault was a humiliation.

Only two of the 77 callers said that they had overcome the experience relatively soon and had suffered no lasting psychological damage.

One of them, who had been raped 40 years earlier, said: "I don't think about it anymore. I'm a grandmother now and I've forgotten about it."

But many of the callers suffer from permanent fears and depression. They have withdrawn.

Twelve of the women had never discussed their experience for fear of it becoming public knowledge.

Although the police advise women not to put up too much resistance in

the shortest being one week and the longest 48 years.

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MODERN LIVING

Germans reveal what they really think about sweating over a hot lathe

order not to antagonise the police, make him even more violent; policemen blame women for rape for not having put up a fight.

Many women said that one of the reasons why they report another rape to the police, said: "They used just about against me."

This vicious circle situation

company's business community was naturally pleased with the Economic Affairs Minister, Count Lambsdorff's remarks, made

Fear of rape has limited movement for all women. As

it, this also serves an "incen-

tiative"

kept at home and under ma-

in the Japanese were.

People might have been pleased

but workers and the unions

equally naturally, outraged at

extended with the blame.

then, the researchers have gone

into the subject.

Continued from page

overnment DM60m this

DM220m in 1984. The lead

in unemployment benefit

children's allowance should tot

wards work.

Social security pension is

to lose an immediate

refunds but to gain betw

ed and DM2.5bn in pension re

ed.

The trade unions are strik

to the entire idea. Siegfried E

the DGB national executi

sibilities include migra

says the government's payo

mistake and illusory as pe

foreign residents.

(Münchner N

which separates the two

is also shown by how opinion

are interpreted.

Frau Noelle-Neumann and

used Allensbach polls to sup

air findings. But each used dif

ferences.

the question around which the

involves is essentially simple:

do you say that your present job

fully, partly or not at all?"

According to Strümpel and the analy

Allensbach polls the answers in

indicated that half of the work

were absolutely satisfied.

In 1969, this figure stood as high as

cent. This dropped to 45 per cent

and to only 39 per cent in 1982.

Noelle-Neumann based her findings

on different polls. She finds a close link

a general enjoyment of life and

at work. She therefore posed

differently and arrived at

the following findings:

1973 polls, 68 per cent of workers

said that they were fully satisfied

their jobs were also satisfied with

lives in general.

Ninety-one per cent said they were

partly satisfied with their jobs.

Recent polls in 1979 and 1982 con

clude these findings, says Noelle-Neu

nevertheless, she, too, finds that

a certain "identification crisis,"

"deterioration of the attitude to

work and a gap between reality

and ideal." She says that much of this is

to the "general tenor of the mass

media and school textbooks."

Strümpel opposes this theory, de

scribing it as "an unwarranted attack on

the lack of faith in the public's

sense and judgment."

According to Strümpel, "the crisis of

work force is, like most other crises,

one of the capacity to learn. The mecha

nisms of mutual control and adapta

have broken down."

Such a sense of freedom, she says,

would also contribute to more health at

work, as polls show.

More decision making scope and

more part-time jobs (especially for

women) rank among her top demands.

Her view of German bosses is any

thing but flattering. International polls

conducted by the Allensbach institute

shed some light on the humiliating expe

riences of German, Swedish, Japanese

and American workers. The Germans

had much more reason to complain

than their opposite numbers in the

other countries.

Noelle-Neumann asks: "Are German

bosses that much tougher, inconsiderate

and indifferent towards the feelings of

their staff? Are they that much more au

thoritarian?"

But she does not put all the blame on

German bosses, pointing to the fact that

the staff they are dealing with is by and

less interested and more comfort

orientated than their opposite numbers

abroad. Moreover, she says, Germans

resent authority more than the others.

Strümpel disagrees. He says that Ger

mans today are more active, more com

mitted in matters of civic affairs and ge

nerally more satisfied with their lives

than before. Only satisfaction at work

lags behind.

Strümpel agrees with Noelle-Neu

mann that this is largely due to a lack of

say at work.

But he accuses his opponent of con

tradiction herself on this point, saying:

"One day, you praise co-determination

and the scope of decision at work and

the next day, when the workers take

you at your word and demand more say

(Before I act on an instruction I want

to be convinced that it is right), you

shush them. The way you see it, there

is not enough discipline in our culture."

He counters her praise of the "sacrifice

ethics of workers who always want to

give of their best regardless of the pay,"

saying that disability figures might be

less shocking if work had been "de-my

ologised earlier."

He reiterates his theory that unskilled

and semi-skilled workers are the most

listless while freelancers show the great

est work drive. According to him, it is

not such traditional values as sense of

WORLD AFFAIRS

Plenty for Kohl to talk about in Moscow apart from missiles

Chancellor Kohl felt in Moscow that his Soviet hosts were courting his favour.

The Chancellor's spokesman announced at one stage that Herr Kohl himself had appealed to his hosts with an undertone of entreaty.

The Bonn-Moscow summit this month was the first since the Christian Democrats took over from the Social Democrats in Bonn. It was also the first since Yuri Andropov took over as Kremlin leader.

In November 1982, when world leaders flew to Moscow for Mr Brezhnev's funeral, Chancellor Kohl was in Washington for talks with President Reagan.

Mr Reagan deliberately chose to miss the opportunity of a meeting with the new Soviet leader.

A Reagan-Andropov meeting has become a prestige issue. It was one of Herr Kohl's political priorities in Moscow. The Chancellor told his hosts he wanted such a meeting to take place.

He felt the Soviet leader was sympathetic toward the idea.

He was certainly convinced that the General Secretary, as he persisted in calling the Soviet head of state, was in full command of his faculties even though he might be in poor health.

"He can even laugh," Herr Kohl later told associates. There could hardly be a greater compliment. Helmut Kohl could play a left-winger, regardless of the Social Democrat or Marxist-Leninist variety.

The Chancellor's Kremlin talks, held on the eve of missile modernisation, cannot have been all entailing on balance.

Herr Kohl and his associates set out to make sure that ties with Moscow were well able to weather a hot autumn both at home and abroad.

What he had to say was that the new US missiles would be stationed in Germany unless agreement was reached in Geneva that made them unnecessary.

But the stationing of new missiles in Germany need not and must not have a negative effect on bilateral ties.

The Chancellor particularly emphasised the billion-deutschmark loan to the GDR as a token of good will and of Bonn's urgent desire to keep up business as usual with its treaty partners in the East come what might.

SONNTAGSBLATT

sized the billion-deutschmark loan to the GDR as a token of good will and of Bonn's urgent desire to keep up business as usual with its treaty partners in the East come what might.

The GDR loan, a domestic coup on the part of Chancellor Kohl and the Bavarian Premier, Franz Josef Strauss, seems in this context almost to amount to compensation to the Warsaw Pact for the wrong it feels it will be done by Nato's missile modernisation.

In keeping with the logic of global armament there will naturally be a Soviet response to missile modernisation, "Additional measures," the Russians call it.

Yet the Russians cannot seriously believe that such gloomy forecasts might persuade today's Nato governments to call off the missile modernisation part of the December 1979 dual-track decision.

Mention was inevitably made of the political framework conditions of ties between Bonn and Moscow. As Herr Kohl pointed out in the first round of talks, they could not be viewed in isolation from East-West ties as a whole.

The Soviet leaders reiterated assurances they had gradually grown accus-

Optimism for Geneva despite a build-up of Soviet warheads

SS-21s, the latest medium-range Soviet missiles, have been stationed in the GDR for some time. They are the successors to the controversial SS-20 that led to Nato's missile modernisation decision.

SS-21s in the GDR were on the agenda at a mid-July session of the Federal Security Council in Bonn.

Defence Minister Manfred Wörner mentioned them at a press conference in Bonn. He said they were in the GDR and had heightened the military threat to Western Europe.

Herr Wörner added that the Soviet Union was busy constructing successors to the SS-21: the SS-22 and SS-23. The decision to develop the new models had been taken before Nato's December 1979 dual-track decision.

By the terms of this decision Nato resolved to go ahead with missile modernisation and station new US missiles in Western Europe if disarmament talks with the Soviet Union failed to achieve satisfactory results.

The latest information about continued Soviet missile build-ups made nonsense of any accusations levelled at Nato for its decision on missile modernisation, Herr Wörner said.

The SPD has condemned the US Senate's approval of construction of the controversial neutron device, saying there is now a danger of a further turn of the screw in the arms race.

Karsten Voigt, leader of the SPD group in the Bundestag's foreign affairs committee, says he suspects the Bonn government might confidentially have given the United States the go-ahead to store neutron devices in Germany.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 17 July 1983)

Washington, he said, was definitely interested in reaching agreement in Geneva.

He energetically refuted allegations that the stationing of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles as envisaged by Nato would give the West a first-strike capability in Europe.

This was incorrect because the range and number of missiles involved was inadequate to knock out all political and military targets and centres of decision in the Soviet Union.

The Pershing 2, he said, would not even be able to reach Moscow.

He was critical of SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr, who before travelling to Moscow had again called for British and French nuclear weapons to be included in the Geneva disarmament talks.

Herr Bahr, he said, had done the Federal Republic and the West a disservice. It was all the more remarkable that the French Communist leader, M. Marmont, had opposed in Moscow the inclusion of his country's nuclear weapons in the purview of the Geneva talks.

The SPD has condemned the US Senate's approval of construction of the controversial neutron device, saying there is now a danger of a further turn of the screw in the arms race.

Herr Wörner felt it was now up to the Soviet Union to make the next move because the United States had already made one in saying it was prepared to set aside its insistence on the zero option.

Continued from page 1

ring. It holds forth the prospect of an arms race into barbarity, strictly for purposes of mutual deterrence, of course.

We risk being wiped out as a species if this deterrent fails to work, either by a miscalculation or a technical mishap.

The superpowers have an enormous responsibility for the survival of mankind, and so far they have not done it justice.

This is the intellectual and political background against which the peace movement all over the world is gaining stature and support.

It will certainly succeed in doing so if it manages to steer clear of political violence and communist manipulation.

Detente as a military means of keeping world peace is breaking down under the impact of progress in arms technology.

What is needed is a change in political thinking that does justice to the growing danger mankind faces.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 17 July 1983)

He now describes Strauss' leadership as a "one-man democracy."

The DM1bn loan Strauss arranged for the German Democratic Republic was a blow for him. How was he to explain to his constituents that they had to accept what the party had condemned for 13 years?

That is exactly what he asked Franz Josef Strauss in a letter sent on 2 July. It allegedly arrived on 6 July, by which time the Press had already seized hold of the affair.

Strauss had the letter answered by an aide who used a surly tone. This was the reason why Handlos wrote a second letter, this time to resign.

He sought no discussion with Strauss or indeed with his district party leader, Bavaria's Environment Minister Dick.

(Handelsblatt, 13 July 1983)

HOME AFFAIRS

Strauss asked to explain loan to East Berlin

tomed to making in the days Schmidt and Willy Brandt.

They said the USSR had been of persuading the Federal Republic of Germany to pull out of Nato and the much-vaunted web.

Not since Adenauer's Bonn's loyalty to Nato in America in particular been so intensively emphasised by a Chancellor in Moscow.

As Josef Strauss, Prime Minister of Bavaria, has been re-elected head of the Christian Social Union. But delegates to the party's conference in Munich made it clear that many are not happy with him.

He stressed that he had a majority was down to 77 per cent. In

the end result was a meagre 86.8

The Americans played a role in preparing for the Chancellor's

It is the issue that appears to have

its intensity went further than

for the foreign policy of the

Foreign Minister Genscher,

a member of the Chancellor

Moscow, flew specially to

forehand for last-minute con-

versation with the US Secretary of State

Franz Josef Strauss, in the form of a cordial letter from the Presi-

Mr Nitze, and in Madrid, Ni-

man, both came to Bonn for

talks before the Chancell

Moscow.

A senior State Department

and arms expert, Mr Ilan

Bonn was even given the da

Kohl's Kremlin after-dinner

read and comment on.

Was the visit a success or

tensive preparations? Then

the Madrid conference has been

ed tendency these days to ha

in attempting to make

is the most that can be expect

The Bonn government cal

present. Hans-Georg Glaser.

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 16 July 1983)

public that the Bavarian leader's influence in Bonn is as strong as ever.

But the Handlos affair shows that the CSU grassroots intends to judge its leader not only by his words but by his deeds as well. They want consistency.

Strauss showed some success in reconciling apparent inconsistencies just before the CSU party congress. So it is likely that he will emerge from the congress in firm control.

Even so, he has now for the first time been shown that there are limits to how far he can go.

In future, he will have to coordinate his policy better between the party rank and file, the executive committee and the CSU Bundestag group. He will also have to improve the flow of information to the grassroots.

But everybody knows that Strauss is capable of change.

Bodo Schulz

(Nordwest Zeitung, 12 July 1983)



Strauss at work
(Photos: dpa)

CSU chief causes amazement over role in credit deal

The DM1bn that the Federal Republic has made available to the German Democratic Republic through bank loans guaranteed by Bonn is having its sequel in Munich.

The loan was arranged by the Bavarian Prime Minister, Franz Josef Strauss, with a consortium of Bavarian banks.

It has now been learned that Poland's ambassador to Bonn, Tadeusz Olszewski, has visited Herr Strauss in Munich.

He is said to have offered Strauss assistance when he visits Poland shortly and to have asked whether Herr Strauss would like to talk about politics when he is there.

The involvement of Strauss in both

the loan and with the ambassador has been a source of incomprehension to many people, including CSU members.

Strauss as a champion of mercantilism in relations with the East Bloc and as the spearhead of a changing CDU/CSU Ostpolitik: too much to believe.

One who is upset is Bonn CSU MP Franz Handlos. He has resigned from the party after 27 years.

In an effort to stop speculation, Strauss explained that his role in obtaining the loan was played out in conjunction with the Bonn government. (Strauss holds no federal post).

But the doubts remain. Did Strauss start the whole thing rolling himself because he thought it would be of benefit, and then tell Bonn?

Was Bonn then reluctant to stop the deal and risk a dispute with Strauss? Or did Bonn send Strauss to arrange it?

Strauss is scheduled to visit the GDR on the way back from his scheduled visit to Poland. It now seems almost certain that he will meet the GDR leader, Erich Honecker, although the Bavarian chief still says he doesn't know anything about it.

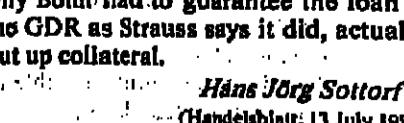
It may be that after Strauss returned from Berlin, it will become clear what the GDR is to do in return for the loan.

This is the crux of Strauss' problem. So far he has evaded the question. But he can only retain credibility in Ostpolitik if he reveals reasons for what appears to be a change of principle. He has always said that nothing should be given away to East Berlin.

He often accused the previous Social Democrat-Free Democrat government of not revealing all and using as an excuse the sensitive nature of the GDR.

Answers are all the more necessary now that another CSU MP, Eduard Lintner, hinted that East Berlin might get more loans.

In addition, it has not been explained why Bonn had to guarantee the loan if the GDR as Strauss says it did, actually put up collateral.



Hans-Jörg Sotter
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 11 July 1983)

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■ GERMANY

Government reveals its plans for a new Riot Act

The Bonn cabinet has decided to tighten the laws on demonstrations. Under new proposals, which will now go to the committee stage, people will be liable to be gaoled for a year if they take part in a demonstration that the police declare is violent.

The new Riot Act proposals, unanimously approved by the Bonn Cabinet, amount to a victory for the Interior Minister, Friedrich Zimmermann of the CSU.

Principal opponent was the Justice Minister, Hans Engelhard of the FDP. He managed to win only minor concessions in the framing of the law.

However, it appears that the FDP has blocked a provision which would have made it an offence for demonstrators to mask their faces.

Herr Zimmermann can now say that he has done what he thinks is necessary before expected violent protests take place in the autumn over deployment of Nazi missiles.

Now people who find themselves in a protest march that the police declare violent will have to disperse on police orders.

Failure will mean prosecution. Journalists and medical helpers will be exempt. People who can show that they tried to stop the violence will also be exempt from prosecution.

The "liberal" Justice minister seems to feel that he can live with this constitutionally most questionable compromise.

The National Federation of Judges, whose opinion the Kohl-Genscher government likes to use to back the need for a reform of Section 125 of the Criminal Code (disturbing the peace), now stiffly opposes the new bill.

Even before the dispute between Engelhard and Zimmermann was over, the Federation's judges and prosecutors warned against giving in to the Interior Minister's demand for a ban on concealment of the face to prevent identification and what the bill calls "carrying passive arms." A flexible term that can include protective covering such as a crash helmet).

The Federation said that some serious thinking was necessary to determine whether Section 125 was in need of change at all.

Above all, the judges warned, we must beware of any departure from the legal principle that the onus of proof rests with the prosecution and not with the accused.

Under the new bill, demonstrators who fail to disperse when ordered to by the police would have to prove that they tried to stop the violence in order to avoid prosecution.

Zimmermann says that the accusation that he is violating the Constitution by reversing the onus of proof in favour of the prosecution is unfounded because anybody who three times ignores an order to "disperse" must expect to be treated by the police as a lawbreaker.

As simple as this might sound, it is nevertheless monstrous. Is it to be legal now for the state to treat all peaceful participants in a demonstration who fail to obey a dispersal order as criminals — only so that the state should be able to prosecute a few troublemakers?

And how constitutional is it to order the police to arrest whole sections of a demonstration in which there are only a few rabble rousers?

What is the "state" if not we, the people, with our constitutionally guaranteed right of assembly and demonstration?

We cannot ignore the Federal Court President, Professor Gerd Pfeiffer, who says that the new compromise on the demonstration law does not pay sufficient attention to weighing the individual's basic rights and the state's right to prosecute.

Professor Pfeiffer was absolutely right in drawing attention to this — regardless of what one thinks about his having aired his views on the subject in the news magazine *Der Spiegel* while the talks between Zimmermann and Engelhard were still in progress.

Under our present law, anybody who joins a public assembly or fails to leave it after being ordered by the police three times to do so is guilty of a misdemeanour. But what Zimmermann now wants to introduce (with the lamentable consent of the smaller coalition partner) would turn that person into a criminal.

Despite his membership in the SPD, the chairman of the Police Union, Schröder, is credible when he warns Pfeiffer the citizen has the right to criticise a law and we believe "He's out of his mind," he said. "If the judge would have taken that stand had there been no protest, His views upset both SPD and GAL councillors. Ebermann was so angry he could hardly sit still.

Zimmermann's inflexibility was also shown when he described the rejection of the bill by top police officers as "party political machinations."

Despite his membership in the SPD,

the chairman of the Police Union, Schröder, is credible when he warns

suggestion of the Berlin chief of police, who proposed that criminal charges should be levied against people who carry arms or other dangerous objects. In the event of violence, this should also apply to those who are "passively armed" or masked and who ignore police orders to disperse.

But the present reversal of the onus of proof (which even has the blessing of FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher) is a sad example of the "constitutionality and ability to act," so often quoted by Genscher.

It seems that the Liberals in particular thought that they were championing the views of the National Federation of Judges.

True, the Federation had suggested a tightening of the demonstration law in the autumn of 1981. But it withdrew the suggestion in late 1982, saying that there was no sound and feasible alternative to the existing law.

Zimmermann's inflexibility was also shown when he described the rejection of the bill by top police officers as "party political machinations."

Despite his membership in the SPD, the chairman of the Police Union, Schröder, is credible when he warns

that the new law could lead us of innocent people.

Here, too, Zimmermann seems determined to ignore senior who, speaking from experience, that the existing law is sufficient if fully applied.

In any event, the tightening of the demonstration law is no way for

to recapture lost votes in the

Green Alternative List has been represented in the Hamburg council for a year. The anniversary was marked by a celebration but by a council affairs committee, three members, lost tempers and walk out.

on the lack of consensus will be

of the past 12 months.

He said he was able to work with the Social and Christian Democratic Ministers.

It is understandable that

politicians now criticise Fed

itself and its policies.

It was late in the evening and the agenda was a Social Democ

atic motion to name a street or square in the city after Salvador Allende.

President Pfeiffer for "having

the Christian Democrats disappro

of the idea. Their speaker Gert Boye

said President Allende had paved

way in Chile for what came after

total dictatorship.

There were protests from the floor as

he spoke. His views upset both SPD

and GAL councillors. Ebermann was so

angry he could hardly sit still.

Pfeiffer the citizen has the right to criticise a law and we believe "He's out of his mind," he said. "If the judge would have taken that stand had there been no protest, His views upset both SPD and GAL councillors. Ebermann was so

angry he could hardly sit still.

Norbert M. (Handelsblatt)

"That's what the people look like who know understanding for the parliament

ral Prosecutor of all people, my approval that was given to emer

a more liberal criminal code, my powers for Hitler."

The Federal Prosecutor's Office amid scenes of growing tumult the

is to urge Bonn lawmakers to Christian Democrats walked out in

for lans at the expense of civil rights. "You can stay out too!" They

lock called out after them.

The demand for a ban on carrying

arms to be ordered by the SPD Speaker,

Horst Schulz, said he felt he was re

sonably not on the best of terms with the

SPD councillors were very opposite.

This line of thought puts both the GAL group. Tension mounted and han

ment in a situation where the Social Democratic councillors who

lose sight of the right principles

Wolfgang Hasenclever, leader of the Greens in the Baden-Württemberg state assembly, is not to stand for re-election next year.

And the assurance that the demon

stration law would not lead to

arrest is flimsy. The still rema

mass arrests in Nuremberg last

A number of SPD councillors were

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and ecological movement.

Any such ideas ought to be consigned once and for all to the scrap-heap of antediluvian left-wing illusions. Yet there was a tendency not to judge assemblymen in terms of the quality of the work they put in.

Hasenclever has turned down an offer to stand "without strings" for the Lübeck constituency. He does not want to leave Tübingen, his home base.

After the summer recess he will hand over as spokesman for the Greens in the state assembly to Winfried Kretschmann, from Nürtingen.

Kretschmann has been reelected without strings by his constituency party but is only prepared to stand if the state executive committee, meeting in Sigmaringen, rejects the principle of rotation.

The Greens have been fairly successful in the Stuttgart state assembly, but their future looks in jeopardy now. Wolf-Dieter Hasenclever has decided not to stand again and Winfried Kretschmann and Holger Helmrich may prefer to stand down too.

Between them they held much of the power in Baden-Württemberg in 1980, which was the party's first in a large state.

Friedrich Lösch
(Münchener Morgen, 6 July 1983)

POLITICS

Tempers explode in council row with Hamburg Greens

that the new law could lead us of innocent people.

Here, too, Zimmermann seems determined to ignore senior who, speaking from experience, that the existing law is sufficient if fully applied.

In any event, the tightening of the demonstration law is no way for

to recapture lost votes in the

Green Alternative List has been represented in the Hamburg council for a year. The anniversary was marked by a celebration but by a council affairs committee, three members, lost tempers and walk out.

This time it had been different be

cause the CDU had coldly and cynically implied that President Allende's policy had been bound to lead to President Pinochet's dictatorial regime.

This claim was one they had felt they

must challenge openly.

From June till December last year the GAL group's support was indispensable for an SPD minority government. Then the Social Democrats regained an absolute majority.

Less has since been heard of the GAL

group, although their electoral support seems to have levelled out at a steady eight per cent or so.

Life has certainly been less glamourous than it was last autumn when the SPD held lengthy talks with the GAL to see if they could agree on a modus vivendi.

The GAL views on issues ranging from nuclear power stations and port extension plans to youth unemployment were outlined in detail.

The Hamburg group made national headlines and were even given news coverage abroad. The CDU referred dismissively to "Hamburg conditions," meaning an SPD minority relying on GAL support.

The Greens and Alternatives were all in favour of the idea. They wanted to join forces with left-wing Social Democrats and make Hamburg's SPD government toe a line that was to their liking.

But SPD burgomaster Klaus von Dohnanyi is no greenhorn and he eventually outmanoeuvred the Greens.

He called fresh elections in which GAL support was reaffirmed but the re

gional matters. It was a mistake to believe that manifestos were more important to the public than the individuals who breathed life into them by virtue of their qualifications, credibility and moral integrity.

Any such ideas ought to be consigned once and for all to the scrap-heap of antediluvian left-wing illusions. Yet there was a tendency not to judge assemblymen in terms of the quality of the work they put in.

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■ TRADE

Travels with Count Lambsdorff — diary of a globe-trotting minister

Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff does not travel abroad with order book and pencil at the ready. But his trips nevertheless do help promote business.

The main purpose of his talks with members of foreign governments and industry is to enlarge the scope for economic relations and to pave the way for German industry.

But the bargaining and signing of contracts is, as in any free enterprise system, up to the companies concerned.

Even large corporations like to see the minister concerned smoothing things out politically in the buyer country. But for small and medium sized companies such government promotion is indispensable, especially in remote markets.

Count Lambsdorff has travelled abroad regularly in the past few years, primarily to countries that have taken their first steps towards industrialisation or to places whose potential as trading partners has not yet been fully realised by German business.

Lambsdorff has paid several visits to the ASEAN countries, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore.

These countries have for years ranked among the economically most dynamic regions of the Western world.

Their geographical remoteness from Germany and to some extent the traditional fixation of German exporters on the EEC countries have made it easy for Japan to gain a foothold in the ASEAN markets.

In many instances, Count Lambsdorff's visits have made exporters aware of the potential of the region and German exports there have risen 100 per cent in the past four years.

Now, Lambsdorff is venturing even further afield to open up markets for German industry.

After visiting Japan, he will visit Australia and New Zealand, countries whose economies des with West Germany are still in their infancy but which hold great promise.

The Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry is convinced that there is plenty of scope for growth of both trade and investment.

The Minister was told that his talks in both these countries will be difficult. True. There are virtually no bilateral issues between either of them and Germany.

But they know that Germany is an important member of the European Community. Australia and New Zealand blame the EEC for many of their current economic problems.

Count Lambsdorff is likely to hear complaints about the Community's agricultural policy particularly in New Zealand.

Ever since Britain joined the EEC, New Zealand has been losing market shares in Europe, especially in the UK.

Because of its climate, New Zealand became one of the most important food producers in the Commonwealth. Britain's decision to join the EEC caused structural economic changes in New Zealand and forced changes in its export markets.

About 70 per cent of New Zealand's

exports are still farm products, especially dairy products, mutton and wool.

It has found new markets in Asia and has been successful in developing its own industry. But its economic position has been tenuous for years.

There has been no growth since the mid-1970s, and inflation is about eight per cent and rising.

The government has seen no alternative but to freeze wages and prices and curb imports — measures Count Lambsdorff considers totally ineffectual.

He is likely to suggest that helping foreign investment would provide the impetus for growth.

The Federation of German Industry regards New Zealand as suitable for joint ventures because of its high educational standard and favourable energy position.

But it is remote. Another major obstacle is the smallness of its domestic market. The country is larger in area than the Federal Republic of Germany, but it has a population of slightly more than three million.

German-Russian trade last year amounted to DM20.8bn. The Soviets had an advantage of DM2bn. Any breakdown in this profitable trade would deprive them of foreign exchange.

Latest figures show a 38 per cent rise in German sales to the Soviet Union in the first four months of this year compared with the same period last year.

German sales rose to DM3.9bn while Russian sales fell 18 per cent because of lower prices and declining demand for natural gas, crude oil and petrochemicals.

For some German companies, especially in capital goods and steel, plus a number of small and medium sized trading firms specialised in East Bloc trade, trade with the Soviet Union has become vital.

Despite Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's efforts to streamline the economy and make the Soviet industry efficient through modernisation, from the West remain essential. The USSR has always had problems putting its remarkable researches into practice.

Prime Minister Tikhonov prides

quality of German goods and the after-sales service of German companies which carried out repairs provided spares for equipment ten or 15 years earlier.

German industry services team greatly contributed towards its success in the Soviet Union. So there should be ample sales opportunities in Germany between 1985 and 1990.

Kohl and Tikhonov agreed on their talks that details should be worked out at the next meeting of the Economic Affairs Commission in Moscow in mid-November.

Count Lambsdorff has already led to the possible areas this would involve: food, machinery, modernisation of Soviet factories, transport, and agriculture.

Diplomatic circles naturally note that trade must not be seen outside the overall context of political relations. But trade seems to be developing as a stabilising factor by necessitating mutual concessions on both sides.

The fact that Tikhonov told Kohl he was worried about the likelihood of another Soviet trade deficit will be shown that the USSR does not want to curb but boost its trade by buying more raw materials. (Peter Schmid, *Der Tagesspiegel*, 10 July 1983)

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FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH

Schoene Aussicht 23

D-2000 Hamburg 76

Telephone 040/52 00 00 00

Telex 7 100 000

■ TRANSPORT AND TECHNOLOGY

Disease threat scares shipyard workers into rejecting huge refit contract

German shipyard workers have blocked a massive ship refitting contract despite the shipbuilding slump and threats of more mass redundancies.

Workers in Bremen are worried about the risk of getting asbestos if they go through with the project.

The ship involved is the former Atlantic Blue Riband holder, the *United States* which has been out of service for 14 years. The refit order, reputed to be worth DM250m, is said to be one of the most lucrative in the history of shipping.

But the ship is full of asbestos, enough to make the risk a lethal one, says the works council at Bremen's Vulkan yard.

Shop stewards were adamant they would sooner sign on for unemployment benefit than work on board the *United States*.

The fitters started the action. But they were soon joined by other departments even though none of the 4,000 or so men know how long they will still be in work.

About 300 were laid off last autumn and the next wave of redundancies is expected soon. No matter how skilled they may be, shipbuilding workers in north Germany stand no chance of finding another job in the trade.

But asbestos is incurable and in most cases death is painful.

Asbestos is contracted by inhaling asbestos dust, and the *United States*, which was launched in America in 1952, is chock full of asbestos.

Hamburger *Abendblatt* called the liner an entire world of asbestos. The fibre (its Greek name means unquenchable) was sprayed on to pipes, intermediate walls and outer steel walls, just about everywhere:

"Only the Steinway grand piano, the butcher's block and the chaplain's crucifix are still made of honest-to-goodness wood on board."

Even if most of the asbestos-clad fittings were to be removed by a US firm, as has been suggested, there would still be enough asbestos left in the ship's walls and ceilings to make working on board a lethal risk, the yard's works council says.

US multi-millionaire Richard H. Hadley, a man who made his money building hotels, plans to invest roughly \$100m, or DM250m, in a refit.

The *United States*, he says, is going to be what she used to be: the most luxurious liner there is, all 302 metres (990ft).

The liner that once held the Blue Riband, for the fastest North Atlantic crossing, has been in mothballs for 14 years off Norfolk, Virginia.

So \$100m may be a conservative estimate of the cost of refitting her as a playground for the rich.

The order is certainly one none of the five hard-pressed major West German shipyards could afford to ignore; it would come just in the nick of time for them all.

Early in May the Bremen yard's directors announced, much to the surprise of many, that they were definitely out of the running.

Mr Hadley had felt so uneasy at the criticism voiced by the men that he had been worried they might strike and decided to look around for another yard.

Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft (HDW) in Hamburg was an alternative. The HDW works council, unlike its opposite number in Bremen, did not rule out the idea entirely.

HDW are threatened not only with mass layoffs. The Hamburg yard may have to close down entirely.

Its works council said it would have to rule against the refit if the management failed to put all possible protective measures into practice and to reduce the health hazard to a minimum.

Burgomaster Klaus von Dohnanyi of Hamburg voiced great interest in landing the *United States* refit for the city.

The asbestos dispute is nothing new but the Bremen workers' refusal to work on board what they dubbed the death ship has added a new dimension to the debate.

Workers face the unsatisfactory alternative of risking either unemployment or a lethal health hazard.

Demands for a ban on asbestos are fine as long as it is only a matter of asbestos sheeting that is woven into shape and fit yourselfs or sold ready-made as window boxes.

Consumers have been able to ward off a number of risks by boycotting products. In 1981 the asbestos industry complained of its worst sales setback since the war.

Reinhold Konstanty, of the DGB, Germany's Düsseldorf-based trades union confederation, estimates the true figure to be at least 10,000 a year.

In the final analysis it's all speculation. Asbestos as a cause of death can only be clearly identified by a post-mortem.

"Even if every conceivable precaution were taken (and it isn't)," the Bremen shipyard workers say, "the risk of workers who handle asbestos dying as a result cannot be ruled out."

So the choice ought not to be one between risking death or one's job but of using substitutes for asbestos that already exist "even if they are expensive."

Yet the Bremen workers are in no doubt. "You can't just do a little of asbestos," says works council chairman Fritz Bettelhäuser, who is one of many Bremen shipyard workers who may have asbestososis.

"In case of doubt all you can do is decide in favour of life and health," he feels, and most of his workmates agree that any other decision would be suicidal madness.

Cash is the trouble. The king-sized order has yet to be safely underwritten. Mr Hadley says he can only raise

workmates who contracted asbestos and died in misery.

Victims owned up to their illness and discussed their problems in public. But the Bremen yard is still an exception in this context.

Many other works councils try to ignore the problem. It is usually asking too much of them to deal with the issue, while even the trade unions are slow to wake up to the need for strategies to ensure a general ban on the use of asbestos.

Ignorance is no excuse. It certainly doesn't stop the consequences. US cancer and health research authorities estimate there will be about 2.15 million cancer deaths due to asbestos between now and the end of the century.

A spokesman for the German Environmental Protection Office in West Berlin has put the number of asbestos deaths in the Federal Republic at 4,000 a year.

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DM80m of the cost, a shipyard manager announced on April after talks in New York.

He proposed to let the shipyard manage the remainder, but he was not interested, so Mr Hadley had to raise German Federal government guarantees.

Shipyard managers sound enthusiastic and more sceptical men it was rumoured that the order could well turn out to be a loss for any yard that took it.

That was probably why the Hamburg officials are not so careful to see whether the order will turn out to be a loss for any yard that took it.

A final decision is now awaiting the summer recess.

Volker Heine, Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt

THE ARTS

Josef Albers comes back to Bottrop to stay

art teachers in modern America — especially in the field of design.

Loyal to and curious about the new Germany, he repeatedly visited the country after the war. On several occasions, he taught at the Ulm Design Academy on which many post-war hopes were pinned in the 1950s.

Rumour has it that Albers made several unsuccessful bids after the war to donate his works to various German museums.

His actual breakthrough came in the 1960s when he was heaped with honours and titles and his works were exhibited world-wide.

On becoming an honorary citizen of his native Bottrop he presented the city with a small selection of his works.

His intention was to create centres devoted to his art in the two focal points of his life: New Haven's Yale University and Bottrop.

The idea was welcomed by Bottrop; and in 1976, the year Albers died, the city erected a new structure in its beautiful park. The structure was called *Das Quadrat* (the square) which in name and shape pays tribute to a *Leitmotif* of Albers' art: the colour square.

It consists of three square pavilions linked with each other through a staircase connection. The pavilions are intended to house a folk museum with geological finds and animal skeletons, a hall for public events and another for art exhibitions.

The architect, Bernhard Küppers, was clearly inspired by Mies van der Rohe's halls and pavilions, especially Berlin's National Gallery.

The museum is primarily devoted to the presentation and promotion of constructive art.

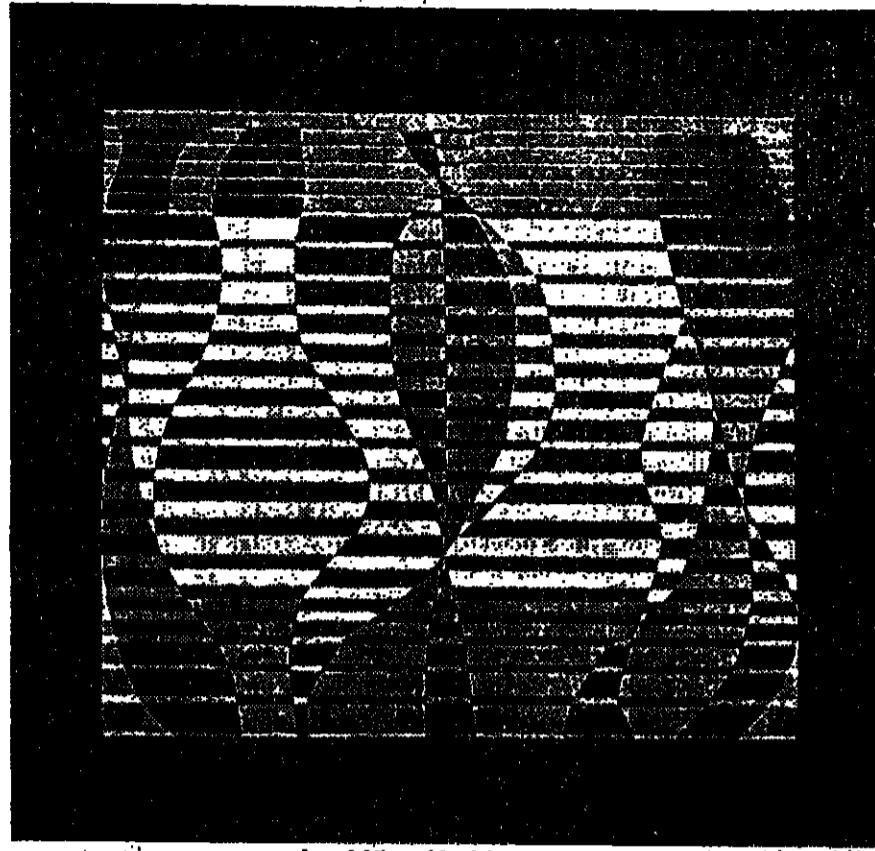
The occasion was marred by the stiff security measures to prevent demonstrators from disrupting the festivities.

Albers lived long enough to advise the architect and approve the plans.

His wife Anni, also a Bauhaus artist, made a generous donation after his death. Together with the American Albers Foundation, she presented the city of Bottrop with about 90 paintings and almost all of Albers' graphic works (about 250 pieces).

The city then added a "Main and Mother" Square to the three pavilions, linking it with the centre pavilion through a glass corridor.

The structure deserves praise for its ingenuity of design. The two-storey concrete building has a floor area of 1,350 square metres with 200 metres of



Josef Albers' *Im Wasser*, 1931

walls on which to hang pictures. The basement houses the cafeteria and offices. Upstairs there is a square exhibition hall with movable partitions to permit subdivision into sections.

Another remarkable aspect is the price: only DM4.3m. The opening ceremony was spectacular. It was attended by many of Albers' American students, German artists and the Circle of Friends of Constructive Art.

US Vice-President George Bush and Chancellor Helmut Kohl were flown in for half an hour. It was a perfect opportunity to pay tribute to German-American traditions in the form of a 20th century phenomenon: an emigrant who came home to stay in the form of his works.

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ceilings to which motion is imparted by distortions of proportions, the kinetic structures, pictures with irritating, many-faceted, linear space constellations.

Expressionist portraits and landscapes take the viewer to the artist's early Bottrop era. Even here, the viewer is impressed by the cool discipline.

Albers used his many-faceted pictorial language to overcome expressivism and bring it under control.

In his 1917/18 self-portrait, he disdained Kokoschka, with the help of Dürer.

Another section is devoted to the Bauhaus era which was marked by many discussions with Paul Klee.

Albers is said to have developed the proportions of his nesting squares together with Klee.

The structure of the painting is put on a pedestal, so to speak, to gain depth and architectural weight, henceforth to be varied only by colour constellations.

Eduard Beauamp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 June 1983)



The under-water testing plant near Hamburg. The DM40m installation can simulate a wide variety of under-water conditions to help research. (Photo: dpa)



Bringing a little bit of colour to Bottrop... the Albers museum. (Photo: Catalogue)

Martin Luther, whose 500th birth anniversary is this year, was the subject of the 1983 Nuremberg Talks. Historians, theologians and politicians dealt with him in six seminars. There were tours of the Luther exhibition at the city's Germanisches Nationalmuseum.

This year's Nuremberg Talks left a wide range of questions unanswered. Doubts were raised, but a note of hope was also sounded.

One of the doubts was whether there was any point in holding a Luther Year and whether it was possible to strike up a living, fruitful relationship with the father of the Reformation over the centuries.

Hopes were of progress in ecumenical discussions between the Churches. They were fuelled by the convincingly expressed readiness of leading Roman Catholic participants to deal with Luther's criticism of Catholic dogma.

The third and largest platform debate was the final discussion, held in the Lorenzkirche, which on 24 June hosted the ceremony to mark the opening of the Luther exhibition in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum.

The 11 debaters and the chairman, Claus-Jürgen Reepke, sat at tables arranged in a semicircle in front of the altar.

The audience, sitting in the chancel and the nave, could not see them too well because of the three Bayerischer Rundfunk outside broadcast cameras covering the debate.

Viewers watching the programme on TV may well have found it easier to follow the proceedings.

The first speaker were politicians: Social Democrat Johannes Rau, Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, and Bonn Housing Minister Oscar Schneider, a Nuremberg man and member of the Bavarian Christian Social Union.

Herr Rau outlined Luther's motives in the simplest of terms. "The world," he said, "is in a bad way and oughtn't to stay that way."

If the Gospel was unimportant in this world and irrelevant for political activities, what good was it? If the Sermon on the Mount did not apply to the town hall, where did it apply?

"This world has to do with God, he said, and God has to do with the world we live in."

Dr Schneider took a more complicated view. He praised Luther first and foremost as a pious Christian, referring to the law of God and the law of nature.

Luther, he said, had wanted neither the rule of the Church over the state nor the rule of the state over the Church.

The Church, he felt, ought mainly to concern itself with pastoral duties, although he readily admitted the importance of its welfare work.

There followed a seemingly inevitable dispute taking up over half the TV coverage of the debate on Luther's concept of the two kingdoms.

Could a politician who claimed to be a Christian lead a Christian life by Luther's yardsticks, by combining good works and the Ten Commandments?

The conclusion reached was, inevitably, that he could not.

The theologians clashed over whether Luther referred to two kingdoms or to two regimens and whether he wanted to absolve the temporal world of responsibility to God.

Helmut Oberman, the Tübingen Church historian, said he had definitely intended nothing of the kind.

It was a great pity more was not said about Luther's treatise On Worldly Au-

LUTHER ANNIVERSARY

Ecumenical hopes at the Nuremberg Talks

thority, which marked the beginning of his two kingdoms theory.

A frequent drawback of such debates is that audiences are assumed to know more than they do about the background material.

"We must divide the children of Adam, or all mankind," Luther wrote in his 1523 treatise, "into two parts: those who belong to the kingdom of God and those who belong to the kingdom of this world."

"Those who belong to the kingdom of God are they who truly believe in Christ. Those who are not Christians belong to the kingdom of the world, or the Law."

"Few are true believers and fewer still behave in a Christian manner. That is why God has created for these non-Christians alongside Christianity and the kingdom of God another regimen that is subject to the sword."

If these and similar statements are any guide there is little point in trying to apply Luther's yardsticks of government and politics to the present day.

But are there not more direct approaches to Luther? Can "the rubble of centuries" be cleared away where he is concerned, Joachim Roggo wondered.

Herr Roggo, who is a Protestant Church official in the GDR, sounded a note of doubt.

Others' views varied. Hildegard Hamm-Böckler, the leading Free Democrat, felt the simple things, such as Luther's catechism and his songs, ought to be read more.

Dr Oberman referred to Luther as an individual caught between diabolical temptations and enjoyment of life.

Dieter Pesch, the Roman Catholic theologian, said he had had "key experiences" in reading Luther's writings.

Three years before he died, in 1543, Luther wrote a hate-filled pamphlet entitled *On the Jews and Their Lies*.

He said their homes and synagogues ought to be put to the flame. Their writings should be destroyed. They themselves should be deprived of human rights.

They should be stripped of their economic base, sentenced to forced labour and finally thrown out of the country. He was all for expelling them.

Four hundred years later, in 1946, the Nazi leader Julius Streicher told the Nuremberg tribunal Luther too ought to be in the dock.

Both Luther's hatred of the Jews and Streicher's bid to justify himself have their place in German history. Neither can be overlooked.

So the organisers of the 1983 Nuremberg Talks were right to include a seminar on Luther and the Jews.

Until 1945 Luther was cited as a witness to German anti-Semitism. Since the war every attempt has been made to avoid linking his name with the persecution of the Jews.

Luther certainly didn't invent anti-Semitism. He was not a racist in his dislike of the Jews either. That was a species which first came to light in the 19th century.

But he was not impervious to the customary clichés of anti-Semitism that had taken shape in his surroundings over the centuries.

Uncomfortable question of anti-Semitism

Ernst Ludwig Ehrlich, European head of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish organisation, dealt in a historical review with the ways in which envy, ill-will, anxiety and Church triumphalism in Western Christendom combined to work against

the Jews during the Crusades as the uprising of a purportedly Christian mob against the helpless."

Yet Luther cannot be absolved merely with reference to his environment. Tübingen theologian Helmut Oberman was strongly against apologetically referring to him as a child of his era.

It was also wrong to emphasise Luther as a young man, when he seemed to be well-disposed toward the Jews, and play down the older Luther who clearly hated them.

Dr Oberman was particularly opposed to the "twin coalition" theological viewpoint according to which God first allied himself with the Jews; then, in the New Testament, with the Christians.

As long as this theological viewpoint survived, with toxic effect, there would



Martin Luther... as painted by Cranach in 1528.

BEHAVIOUR

Thinking behind the sticker lickers

Klaus Hemmerle, the bishop of Augsburg, said the Luther debate had grown "new and significant" as far as he was concerned.

But the encounter with Luther had also had painful consequences. He was unable to set aside Luther's far-reaching opposition to fundamental Catholic viewpoints.

The ecumenical debate faced a testing period. Yet the words of a Roman Catholic bishop gave rise to hopes that the Papal Church might answer Luther's criticism of its dogma.

In this respect the two Churches might be felt to have similar intentions, but hopes of Luther proving a link between the two German states can be dismissed after the Nuremberg debate.

A group headed by Heinz Zahrnt sought in vain to find points held in common, differences and contradictions in the view of Luther held in the two German states.

His anniversary is being celebrated as a major event in both, which might arguably trigger a feeling of having something in common.

But the quest made no headway because there is no official view of Luther in the Federal Republic of Germany: neither one held by the government or by more than an individual theologian or ecclesiastical historian.

East Germany initially rejected Luther but since 1980 has increasingly laid claim to him as part of its history.

"Luther's progressive heritage," one of the GDR's 15 theses announced on the eve of Luther Year reads, "is well maintained as part of the socialist German national culture."

But the GDR's official claim to Luther is not undisputed. Max Steinmetz, the Leipzig historian, felt it was fine.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten)

Less than one per cent of cars have more than seven, while owners of larger cars, sports cars and convertibles as a rule prefer to do without them altogether. The topics dealt with generally have nothing to do with driving. Only one sticker in four has any connection with traffic. The experts feel this may be to the detriment of road safety.

About one motorist in four who does not go in for stickers himself is annoyed by stickers proclaiming views he

does not share.

Nearly one in 10 is so annoyed that he tends to be less courteous than usual to the drivers of these other cars.

Particular attention was paid to the effect of "Beginner" driving stickers.

Field trials in urban Cologne indicate that beginners who own up to their inexperience are no more likely to encounter greater consideration than those who don't.

The opposite is more likely to happen. Motorists feel beginners are a potential risk and tend to overtake them more often, to prevent them from changing lanes and not to let them cut in front of their own cars as often as they otherwise might.

This courtesy is seldom intentional. One motorist in five may suspect that drivers who claim to be beginners are trying to pull the wool over other motorists' eyes, but 82 per cent of motorists polled said they themselves went out of their way to be helpful to beginners.

One reason for the discrepancy between alleged helpfulness and actual ruthlessness could be widespread ignorance and uncertainty about the signs and symbols used.

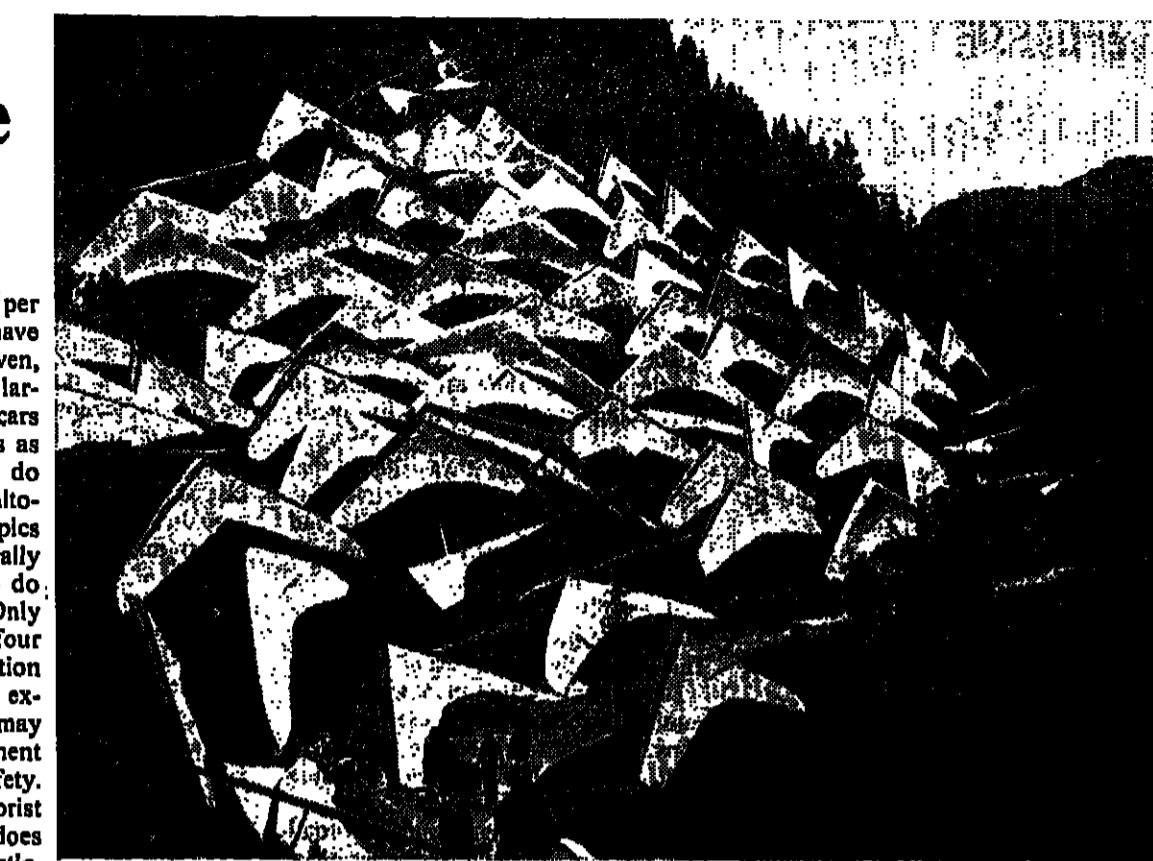
There are so many different sizes and shapes that motorists may well be confused.

One motorist in 10 had no idea what the letter L might mean.

Nearly one in three felt that the word *Anfänger* (Beginner) was not always printed clearly enough. Road safety experts conclude that stickers must definitely be more clearly comprehensible and easier to read.

Many motorists admitted they often drove closer up to the car in front than they ought to as to be able to read what it said on its sticker.

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 30 June 1983)



Hang on, what's this?

Wrong! Not a picture of solar collectors for a Bavarian housing estate. Nor a collection of boy scouts tents. The boomerang-shaped objects are hang gliders. Pilots from 28 countries were this month in Tegeberg, Bavaria for the world championships. (Photo: Dieter Vogt)

The not wholly popular holy matrimony

Wedlock used to be the only way to get the key of the door (a door of one's own, at least). Now many couples prefer not to run the risk.

Living in sin as it used to be called, does not make them black sheep by today's moral standards. But many critics take a sceptical view of the idea.

Hamburg University psychologists have taken a closer look at married and unmarried couples. Christian Taddei and Johannes Rohr interviewed 135 unmarried and 178 married couples.

Arguably the most important finding was that the unmarried, by no means feel they are just experimenting; they take their partnership seriously.

They claim to have to devote more care and attention to their companion when not bound by the ties of holy wedlock (or the registry office).

But the life-span of such liaisons is not spectacular. On average, the relationship lasts a mere five years.

Married couples argue that it is wrong not to wed if you are serious about the relationship. Marriages have an average life-span of 12 years, which may or may not prove the point.

The figure is only an average. A marriage may break down after a year, or it may last for 20 or 40 years.

Where children are concerned, however, the conventional viewpoint is still widespread. Eight out of 10 unmarried couples say they would get married as soon as a child was on the way.

Only 20 per cent feel matrimony is not essential even in the event of parenthood.

The two groups differ significantly in their views on sex with other partners.

Continued on page 14

She's the loneliest girl in the whole of Germany

from shorthand notes they have taken themselves in dictation.

"It is all done by cassette, and the voice on the cassette is often that of someone they have never met. They might just as well be living in isolation behind bars."

It's not just from nine till five. The lifeline's rush hour starts at five when people go home from work.

"We have 42,000 single-person households in Bonn," she says. "Two-thirds are women." At home they can feel even lonelier than at work.

The lifeline staff are told to take loneliness seriously. Lonely people tend to cut themselves off from others even more until they are eventually unable to make contact with others any longer.

Alcohol is then often the only way out, while an alarmingly large number of callers contemplate suicide.

The lifeline service runs round the clock. Having someone to talk to is usually much more important than having pills to take.

Bonn has grown increasingly difficult of late for women who live on their own.

"We are told more and more often that single women are no longer invited out," Frau Schiffer says.

Many callers complain that they cannot discuss the problem with workmates or friends.

"They used to be important local government officers and are unable to come to terms with being a small cog in a big machine in Bonn. They often feel lost."

Couples can be lonely too, of course. In Bonn they are usually civil servants recently transferred to the city.

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Continued on page 14

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 1 July 1983)

■ MEDICINE

Doctors cause a row with criticism of how drugs are marketed

The way drugs for medical use are marketed in Germany comes in for severe criticism in a new publication.

Among the criticisms:

- Sleeping pills and tranquillisers are prescribed too often
- Labelling often does not make it clear exactly what the drug should be used for
- It is often not clear what the drug should do, thus making it impossible to work out if the aim of treatment has been achieved
- Possibilities of addiction are not made clear enough.

The volume is published by the Bremer Institute for Preventive and Social Medicine headed by Professor Eberhard Greiser.

A first volume of what has become known as the Greiser List dealt with heart drugs. This second one deals with psychopharmaceuticals which include sleeping pills and tranquillisers plus drugs used to treat severe psychiatric disorders. Both volumes have caused outcry.

BPI, the national federation of the drugs industry, rejects the new publication. It says it puts forward "personal

views without significance for medical practice."

The Bremen doctors tested the drugs on the illnesses they are marketed to treat using established scientific methods.

In the first volume it was alleged that many heart drugs were ineffective. The latest volume says sleeping pills and tranquillisers are used too often and when they are not necessary.

It was often unclear which diagnoses call for the prescription of which drug. This was partly due to lack of research. But not only. Often there were shortcomings in directions for use. Descriptions were inexact because they were written for the layman rather than the doctor.

Sometimes directions were so broad that the aim of the therapy was not described. This made it impossible to work out if treatment objectives had been achieved.

In other cases, manufacturers tended to prescribe tranquillisers for a wide range of conditions where other forms of treatment, such as a talk with a doctor or psychoanalysis, would have been better.

Another major problem was undesirable side effects. Many drugs could lead to addiction. When they were discontinued, the withdrawal effects produced the very symptoms the drugs were supposed to combat, so the patient was put back on the drug.

Less addictive drugs were frequently less effective or had other undesirable side effects.

The authors of the Greiser List stress that the German pharmaceutical industry is lax in drawing attention to the possibility of addiction, unlike manufacturers in other countries.

Married couples tend to spend more of their spare time together. Unmarrieds keep up a wider range of friendships and acquaintanceships and by no means only go out together.

The Hamburg survey concludes that unmarried couples seem to aim at a more open relationship of which dispensing with marriage lines is only a part.

Ruth Hauer
(Bremer Nachrichten, 16 June 1983)

Fear of people and fear of the dark; and speech and learning difficulties: these are among the most common behavioural problems that go with psychosomatic ailments, even in small children.

Nailbiting, running away from home, stealing and withdrawal, like other behavioural problems, rarely occur alone.

Before actually falling ill, a child frequently draws attention to its unsolved problems through neurotic behaviour.

These are among the findings of a long-term study on psychosomatic disorders in children. The study was partly financed by the Bonn Health Ministry and carried out by several universities.

Professor Willi H. J. Butollo: "So far, we know very little about the social, family and other psychological conditions that lead to psychosomatic disorders."

As a result, he says, counsellors on psychosomatic disorders are usually less well equipped to deal with them than with purely neurotic symptoms. Moreover, parents fail to see that flight

Psychosomatic illnesses and children

into sickness is the consequence of a psychological disorder.

The list of risk factors starts with the beginning of pregnancy, its course and subsequent birth. It includes an early separation of mother and child, illnesses of the child or other family members and severe atmospheric disturbances in the family due to problems between the parents along with the fact that the mother works, broken homes and changes in the environment.

The problem lies in the difficulty of tackling a wide variety of 'risk bundles' with the necessary attention to each risk factor," says Professor Butollo in a report to the Research Service of Munich University.

The study covered 40 children between six and 16 with a psychosomatic disorder.

pregnancy because studies gave rise to the suspicion that it could lead to the baby's deformation.

The German manufacturer said there was no indication that the drug could lead to malformed babies.

Bromides are classified in the Greiser List as obsolete and no longer to be used due to the danger of poisoning.

Barbiturates fall in the same category because of their severe side-effects and the possibility of addiction.

The list totally rejects compounds with more than one active agent because it is impossible to prove the effectiveness of individual components in drugs containing several active agents.

The authors stress that this assessment is in keeping with international standards.

On the other hand, the list takes a positive attitude towards the drugs developed for the treatment of severe psychiatric disorders.

It says they are as a major breakthrough by of the pharmaceutical industry and can help alleviate even the worst of psychiatric disorders.

The national federation of the drugs industry (BPI) harshly rejects the Greiser list, describing it as "personal views without significance for medical practice."

A BPI statement goes on to say that Bonn Labour Minister Norbert Blüm wanted the list to carry a preface saying that it expressed the private views of Professor Greiser and his team.

The fact is that the list (financed by the Bonn Labour Ministry) contains a note stating that "the tests and conclusions are those of the Institute."

The Pharmaceutical Commission of the German Medical Association has been quoted by the BPI as saying that the study is not practice-oriented.

An inquiry at the Commission showed that this referred to the structuring of the list rather than its contents.

The authors have also been accused of having based their findings too few books.

But the authors say that whenever

The diagnoses went into the origins of the disorders which included asthma, obesity, head- and stomach aches and eczema. On average, the illness lasted for five years.

Almost all children with asthma or eczema showed early indications that there was something wrong at preschool age. The disease proper revealed itself at the latest, at school age.

Talks with parents showed that single working mothers whose children frequently fall ill are more readily prepared to seek expert help than married women who look after their children at home.

Professor Butollo: "Only the sum total of therapy factors leads to success."

They include a sound personal contact with the patient, stimulating creativity and discussion and, naturally, the psychotherapist's 'instinct' along with the knowledge that every psychosomatic patient is different.

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 7 July 1983)

standard literature failed to adequately inform them the manufacturers for release meting out prison sentences not only criminals but also the Next-of-Kin.

The authors are blamed given a negative assessment whose effectiveness they do suggesting that they were not.

In fact, however, this up-gross of the new list against because it puts more emphasis on helping a patient relying on social security pay-

various instalment payments the he had managed comfortably could longer be met. The mountain of debt spelled by legal costs.

A woman withdrew from friends acquaintances and increasingly remained isolated from the rest of the as her husband in his cell.

This case is among those quoted by Dr. Paul Fülbier, an assistant at the country's only university department in the field of prisoner's assistance.

A device developed at Adversity which gives help of varicose veins can make diagnosis in about a minute.

It is expected to be particularly useful for treating pregnant women.

Many prisoners rediscover their love for their wives — at least for the duration of their imprisonment — even if they have frequently loathed and abused them for years.

They write impassioned love letters while at the same time fearing that their wives have become unfaithful. There is a constant nagging mistrust.

There are also problems when a prisoner goes home on parole. Many workers and social workers looking convinced even the American convicts, their families, only 30 of North space shuttle Challenger is the Westphalian 164 prisons offer will have one on board.

It will be used to measure the non-governmental welfare agency in the astronauts' veins to give the released convicts little cash.

The initial evaluation of the study shows that the next-of-kin of prisoners consider psychological and sophisticated.

A little attachment weight can find themselves in a moral gramma and registering feelings like one woman who considers the skin is attached to her husband patient's calf. Three semiconductors emit infrared light which him among her acquaintances detector registers the reflected.

The patient has to move times within a 15-second period though she was enraged with her rhythm provided by a metronome.

After this, the patient stays without moving while the visual of the skin surface which controls the prisoner and his family rarely get opportunity to talk it out thoroughly.

While, prisoner may receive visits only once a month and then only hour.

During the visit they face each other embarrassment and make small.

The prison official sitting at the

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For women, this provides an opportunity to openly air their doubts in their husbands' promises ("I'll do everything differently when I get out").

MODERN LIVING

The innocents who are punished by the courts

adjoining table can hear every word and watches every moment.

Only few couples are capable of or willing to express themselves by letter. Moreover, the customary censorship is inhibiting. The result of this limited communication is that couples become estranged.

The women on the outside become more independent and learn to fend for themselves while the men inside become increasingly dependent, like children. Most of them are aware of this development and bear it with jealous resentment. They see their traditional male role in jeopardy. To make matters worse, the men frequently get out of touch with reality.

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They write impassioned love letters while at the same time fearing that their wives have become unfaithful. There is a constant nagging mistrust.

One prisoner's 10-year-old son became aggressive, defending the family honour with his fists. His teachers described him as rebellious and recalcitrant. The youth authority suggested that he be put in a home and his mother agreed.

The two daughters, aged 6 and 7, refused to go out of the house and started bed-wetting. Both symptoms, aggression and regression, are common in such cases.

Two examples show possible approaches to family social work.

The first one is the counselling service of the Workers Social Welfare Agency in Duisburg which (like some other institutions in Gelsenkirchen, Düsseldorf and Hagen) is supported by the North Rhine-Westphalian Justice Ministry.

The second model is provided by a Darmstadt team that has been assisting prisoners for the past four-and-a-half years by helping "where the women work and the children go to school" as social worker Helmut Ortner describes the concept.

The Darmstadt group works in conjunction with kindergarten, churches, women's groups and Pro Familia.

The Münster meeting called on the state to become the advocate of the next-of-kin of prisoners who are penalised along with the criminal. After all, the participants in Münster argued, by punishing the family along with the criminal the state interferes with the very family life that is protected by the Constitution.

The experts are only available to married people and their children. After two preparatory meetings the prisoners and their families meet for a one-week seminar over Easter.

The seminar starts with a stocktaking by discussing problems that had often existed before the man went to prison: heavy drinking, unemployment, carelessness with money and generally poor family relations.

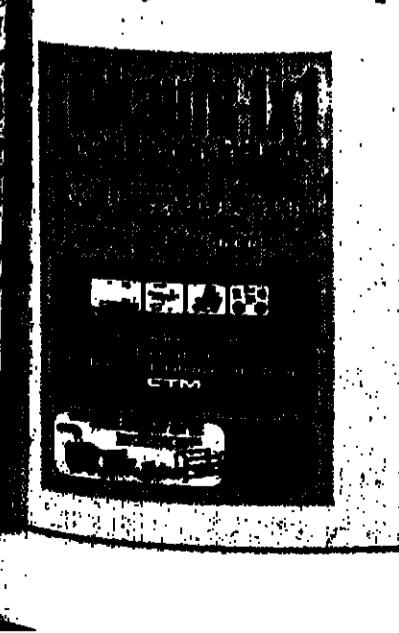
Ortner: "Why can fathers not remain with their children, keep their jobs and pay a hefty fine in instalments?"

Siegfried Knop of the Workshop for Assistance to Prisoners comment: "We're too quick to put people in prison."

Ulrike Walden

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 July 1983)

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For women, this provides an opportunity to openly air their doubts in their husbands' promises ("I'll do everything differently when I get out").

But frequently the women have to be told that their attitude has indirectly contributed to the crime.

Disappointments, expectations and wishes are put into words and new ways of coping with problems are practised: don't shout when there are problems and don't start flailing around.

Another thing the participants in the seminar learn is to tell the spouse what they like about him or her.

Everybody at the seminar must find his own answer to the most important question: "What am I still prepared to invest in this relationship?"

At the end of the seminar the participants are assigned such clear tasks as to make sure that the letters they write express their true feelings and depict true events — despite the censorship.

After a six-week break, this is followed by a three-day meeting. Then, in August there is yet another one-day meeting plus one weekend each during the autumn and in December.

These long-term seminars can lead to more honesty in the family, and this provides the basis for a clear decision on whether to separate after the prisoner is released or to make a new start together.

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The experts in Münster further argued that family social work was good but contemplating alternatives to imprisonment was better.

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